is paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Postwfik, Port-Saïd, Suakin. Head Office, London.

No. 7,1031

ALEXANDRIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

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Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company The following steamers are intended to leave Port Said on or about the

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F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt. SUEZ. 81-18-90 Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers

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B.c., Shropshire, 5,720 tons will leave Sues about February 2.
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B.t., Warnickshire, 7,986 tons, will leave Port-Said about January 28,
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FARES from Port-Said to Marseilles \$12,00, London \$17,00, Uclombo \$32,10,0, Rangoon, \$37,10,0,
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S.S. Lerce now on the berth leading will sail this afternoon for Rotterdam and Hamburg.
S.S. Paimos 4 February, from Antwerp bound for Beyrout.
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For thrift and particulary apply to A DOLPHE STROSS, Alexandr's, Agent. — 15-2-305

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established in 1880 Editor & Manager : R. HEBLLING. SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905.

RABIES IN EGYPT. The prevalence of rabies and the methods

to be employed for its prevention are burning

questions in Egypt to-day. For some years past the number of cases of rabies in dogs and of hydrophobia in man in this country has shown an alarming increase; but the Egyptian Government has not, up to the present, adopted any active measures for dealing with the evil. Lord Cromer, in his last report, touched; indeed, upon the subject; only, however, to point out that the time for enforcing the usua remedies was not yet ripe. Whether the real difficulty lies in the financial aspect of the question, or in the suggested danger of native opposition, or in the difficulties connected with the Capitulations, the need for action is none the less pressing; and it is to be hoped that the public will, before long, be induced to recognise the seriousness of the situation and be stimulated to insist upon official interference for its amelioration. An impressive object lesson to the casual observer is the grim pro cession of 'tumbrils' that pass daily along the Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo, containing the dogbitten victims who are sent from the Governmen Hospital for inoculation at the Anti-Rabic Institute. These often number as many as forty or fifty persons in one day, and although there is no proof that they have been all bitten by mad dogs, the presumptive evidence to this effect is very strong, when it is considered that the natives are not lovers of dogs and rarely treat them in the light of pets, and that the common native dog, when sane, does not incline to attack people but rather to slink out of their way. Happily, the an-nual death rate from hydrophobia bears a small ratio to the number of persons bitten In this connection the following tistics, showing the enormous reduction in the mortality effected by the introduction of the Pasteur treatment, may be found of interest not treated by inoculation, as 15%; a more general concensus of opinion places it at 16 %. In Paris, for the first fourteen years after its inauguration (i.e., 1886 to 1899 inclusive), the statistics of the Pasteur Institute showed an be seen that the average mortality has been reduced more than fiftyfold by the adoption of the Pasteur treatment.

Excellent, however, as may be the results of inoculation after the bite, a considerable economy would be effected by the employment in Egypt of some, at least, of the prophylactic measures which have successfully ridden other countries of the scourge. In England, for example, 668 dogs were killed as rabid in 1895, and there were 20 deaths from hydrophobia. In April, 1897, a general muzzling order was brought into force and continued for six months after the last case had been notified: all stray dogs were destroyed. In the spring of 1899 the disease had disappeared, except in one part of Wales; the muzzling order

was consequently relaxed in October, 1899. save in the area above-mentioned. It was relaxed there also in May, 1900, no case having occurred since the preceding November. In the summer it reappeared, and muzzling was again enforced in Wales. In December, 1901, Great Britain was officially declared free of the disease. To avoid a recrudescence, the importation of dogs into the United Kingdom is now prohibited; it is more or less generally accepted that rabies can only be transmitted by inoculation, and that, although the incubation period may even extend over a year, the disease annot arise de novo: thus, by the exclusion of foreign dogs, England continues to be free from rabies.

Taking into account the prejudices and

fatalism of an Oriental race, and the topo-graphy of Egypt, it is obvious that such a thorough prophylactic cannot be enforced in its entirety. Certain measures, however, suggest themselves as practicable. 1. Compulsory enregistration of all dogs and cats. Each animal to wear a collar of regulation pattern bearing the owner's name and address and the registra tion number in European and Arabic characters; 2. Muzzling to be enforced in all large towns and in the villages wherever possible The enforcement of a licence to accompany the registration number. The fee for this should be relatively high, to discourage the main tenance of hordes of so-called watch-dogs. (It is among this class that rabies is particularly rife). The list of owners to be properly inspected and controlled; the non-paynent of the fee to be punished by fine, or confiscation and destruction of the animal 4. Importation of dogs or cats to be prohibited; 5. The destruction of all stray dogs and cats. All animals without a collar to be killed at once : all dogs in towns or villages, without a muzzle, but with a collar and registration number, to be lassoed and taken to a depot. In the latter case the owner to be informed and fined on his claiming the dog or cat; the animal, if unclaimed, to be killed after the lapse of a reasonable period. For this purpose properly controlled lethal chambers should be For the destruction of pariahs some more efficient system than that now practised is neces-

time that the police will poison all stray dogs found in a certain quarter on a certain night. At best, this is but a cruel and an ineffectual method; pariahs wander by day, at night they retire to holes and other shelters to sleep. It might be considered expedient to offer a reward for the body of every pariah brought to the authorities. It may be objected that this would result in an anarchistic campaign by the lowest native population; that an armed rabble would prowl round the houses at night in order to destroy any animals to be found, and that the lives of the owners would be endangered by flying bullets; that pariahs would be bred in numbers for the sake of the reward; moreover, that it is the European dogs which are mainly responsible for the spread of hydrophobia. While it is, perhaps, true that European dogs bite more people than do pariahs, upon investigation it usually transpires that the dog in question was inoculated in the first place by a pariah; the latter are undoubtedly responsible for the propagation of rabies. Of the two evils to be reckoned with, the presence of pariahs in the neighbourhood of towns, and particularly of slaughter-houses, would appear to constitute a graver danger than any that might result from measures taken for their extermination. It would always be easy to institute special measures for the

protection of private foreign dogs.

Without entering into details, a few points are to be noted with regard to the symptoms

of rabies in dogs. A. In canine rabies there is

sary. At present, notice is given from time to

usually no 'hydrophobia,' as is the case with man; a dog may be able to eat and drink throughout the whole course of the disease In fact, excessive thirst is, as a rule, a prominent symptom. B. 15 to 20 % of all cases of rabies in dogs are of the 'dumb' variety, when the animal passes directly into the third or paralytic stage without displaying the signs of fury characteristic of the second stage, although the dog shows no inclination to bite, and is generally unable to do so owing to paresis of the jaw and throat muscles, the saliva is, nevertheless, intensely virulent; any accidental inoculation—as from a scratch or sore on the hand used in making an examination-is consequently as dangerous as the most severe bite. C. All animals bitten by by undoubtedly rabid dogs; this must be ascribed to the wise rule which requires that a suspected dog should be secured and isolated. all cases of dog-bites among the natives shall be treated at once with a course of anti-rabic be destroyed. If compatible with public safety inoculations extending over a period of three the suspected animal should not be immediately filled, but secured and sent tor observation. If killed, the brain and spinal cord should be removed and sent, in clean glycerine, to the nearest institute for diagnosis. In England Sir Victor Horsley gave the On receiving a bite from a mad dog, in the mortality of all cases bitten by rabid animals, event of the absence of immediate medical

assistance, a ligature should be improvised from a piece of string or bootlace, if the bite is on a finger; or from a handkerchief, tight ened by twisting it by means of a stick or rod, if the bite is on the arm or leg average mortality of 0.41(+)%; for the years The wound should then be thoroughly 1895-99 a mortality of 0.29(+)%. It will thus cauterised. It is essential that the caustic The wound should then be thoroughly touch all parts of the wound, which should be enlarged, if necessary, by means of a sharp, clean knife. Probably the best caustic is pure carbolic acid, applied thoroughly by means of a swab on the end of a small stick. This to be followed immediately by the application of alcohol (methylated spirit). A hot wire is also effectual. After cauterising the ligature should be removed. No time should be lost in undergoing treatment at an anti-rabic institute. Precautions after the event are, however, but a poor makeshift for our preservation from the

SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE

APPEAL TO THE TSAR

POLICE PASSIVE.

St. Petersburg, January 20. The strike movement in Russia continues to spread. A meeting of the employers here un-

ompromisingly rejected the men's demands. It is now stated in official circles that the shrapner shelt was inadvertently left in a gun belonging to the Horse Artillery the most aristociatic corps in Russia—after practice on Tuesday. The ceremony was carried out according to the programme. The occurrence gave rise to wild rumours to the effect that the affair was the outcome of a military plot.

The men of the saluting battery, have been (Reuter.)

St. Petersburg, January 20.

Bands of strikers who number about 5,000 are parading the streets of the town, and en forcing a general strike, including even the Government printing works. A petition to the Tsar circulating at the workmen's meetings bitterly complains of their desperate condition and of the deprivation of human rights. It concludes by saying, "Be compassionate and let us live, for under the present conditions we prefer to die."

The Tsar has left for Tsar Soeselo.

The strike is spreading like wildfire. All the smaller factories have joined the strikers. The police remain passive, apparently fearing to precipitate a conflict, but the garrison is standing to arms. (Reuter.

St. Petersburg, January 20. An enquiry has been opened into the firing

The strikers are parading the streets, stopping work, and preparing a monster demonstration for Sunday, demanding universal suffrage.

THE CASE OF CHINA

MR. HAY'S CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, January 20. Replying to the note of Mr. Hay, Russia reiterates her complaints regarding China violation of neutrality.

Mr. Hay having circularised the Powers on the subject of china's integrity after the war, has received satisfactory assurances. (Heater.

Washington, January 20.

The circular of Mr. Hay, whose direct pur pose is to prevent land graubing at the end of the war, to preserve the open door, and the old territorial "status quo" of China, has been formally and warmly accepted by Great Britam, Germany, and France. It does not apply to Manchura, for which Russia and Japan are

It is thought in diplomatic circles that the acceptance of the circular will arrest any scheme afout for the re-adjustment of China's boundaries, and will remove a potential cause (Keuter. of future friction.

NORTH SEA ENQUIRY.

PARIS, January 20.

The British and Russian statements aroused very little interest, the latter especially being disappointing. No new facts are mentioned. It is asserted that Admiral Rodjestvensky dia his duty in assuring the safety of his fleet.

CAPTURED BRITISH STEAMERS.

Tokio, January 20. The Japanese Prize Court has condemned the Briti li steamers "Rossley" and "Lething ton," which were captured while attempting to run the blockade at Vladivostok. (Reuter.)

DISSOLUTION RUMOURS.

TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, January 20.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Shalford, said he was glad to hear of the dissolution because it would strengthen the Government, which last year profited by similar rumours. (Reuter.

NEW FRENCH CABINET.

Paris, January 20.

M. Loubet is consulting statesmen with view to the formation of a new Cabinet. (H.)

THE WESTPHALIAN STRIKE.

Berlin, January 20. Count von Bülow, in the Reichstag, counselled the Westphalian strikers to preserve

IDRIS LODGE. - A meeting of the Idris Lodge f Freemasons will be held on Wednesday ext at the Masonic Hall, Boulac-road, Caire

INSPECTION. - Major-General Slade, C. B. will inspect the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Kasr-el-Nil barracks at 9.30a.m. on Monday next.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, RAMLEH .- The annual general meeting of the congregation will be held this afternoon at 5.30 p.m. at the Parsonage, Bulkeley.

AN AUSTRIAN MISSION to Abyssinia has passed through Port Said under the leadership of Captain von Hobnel. The mission intends returning by way of Khartoum and the Nile.

SAVOY SMALL DANCES .- There will be an extra small dance on Friday evening next after the concert organised by the Fêtes Committee at the Savoy Hotel. The Saturday small dance will also take place as usual.

A CONSERT will be given at the Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, from 4 to 6 p.m. to-day, Signora Isabella Svicher will sing extracts from Linda di Chamounix, the bell-song from Lakmé, and 'Caro nome' from Rigoletto.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT ALEXANDRIA. - Yesterday atternoon a clerk, employed in a wellknown merchant's office, attempted to commit suicide. He injured his face with the contents of a revolver and is expected to recover.

A Fire broke out between 6.30 and 7 o'clock yesterday evening in the timber-yard opposite All Saints' Church, Cairo. It was quickly extinguished by the Fire Brigade elore any extensive damage had been done.

COAL IMPORTS .- From the 1st to the 19th inst., the imports were as follows:—Newcastle 2,749 tons, Welsh 8,598, Scotch 1,375, other qualities 247; total 12,969 tons. During the same period last year the total was 21,447 tons.

SUEZ CANAL .- 18 vessels passed through the Canal on the 18th inst., the receipts for the tay being frs. 556,702.95. 12 of the ships were British, 2 German, 2 French, 1 Austrian, 1 Danish. The total receipts from the 1st to 18th inst. amounted to 6,717,351.95.

CAIRO GAMBLING HELLS .- The Cairo police are continually making fresh raids on the gambling heils which abound in the Capital. The two gambling establishments, kept by Messrs. Costi and Tanaopoulo in the Esbekieh quarter, were raided on Wednesday night.

K. G. S .- A meeting of the Khedivial Geographical Society will be held on Monday in the ball of the Mixed Tribunal, Cairo, when Dr. F. Jarger will give a lecture on his experiences during a journey through German Last Airica and on the Kill-Mandjers.

BIBLE SALES AT PORT SAID. - While the Russian warships were passing through the Suez Canal their crews purchased seven hundred copies of the Scriptures in Russian during one day and night from the Bible Society's colporteurs, who were allowed on board at

ROYAL BIRTHDAY.—This morning, on the ceasion of the birthday of King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, visits were exchanged between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. C. Belinfante-Ostberg, his Majesty's Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General.

KHEDIVIAL CLUB. - The annual general neeting of the permanent members of the Khedivial Club, Alexandria, will be held on Monday next, at 6.30 p.m. The balance sheet for the past year will be submitted and the election of new committeemen will take place.

THE GERMAN COLONY at Alexandria will keep the anniversary of the birthday of the will be a service at the Lutheran Church, which will be followed by a reception Firenze Restaurant at 10 o'clock.

battle of flowers at Ghezireh promises to be a attend, but spite of this some 500 were present magnificent fête. A triumphal arch will be the scene being a very gay and animated one erected near Kasr-el-Nil Bridge, and in the the only regret expressed was that the room whole of the avenue, which leads to Ghezireh Palace, pavilions of all nationalities will be built. The carriages, which are ornamented proof, if any were needed, of the vigorous life with flowers or otherwise, will start the tour at of the institute and the great support it rethe Casino; they will enter by the special road which begins at the police station.

HOCKEY MATCH.—The first hockey match of the season at Alexandria was played off yesterday afternoon in Alderson's Garden, Bulke ley, and was watched with the greatest inte rest by a large crowd of spectators, play being very exciting. The match ended in a victory for the Red team (Barnes, Collier, and W. l'ookey) by 6 to 4 against the Blue team (Douglas Allen, Townsend, and H. Tookey). The usual entertainment was given in the (Havas.) theatre and was most enjoyable.

THE KHEDIVIAL BALL.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The Khedive's Ball, held at Abdeen Palace last night, was a most conspicuous success. The Diplomatic and Consular Corps, the Army of Occupation and the Egyptian Army, the Civil Service, with the principal members of European and native society at Cairo, were all largely represented, and the scene was most brilliant, through the multitude and diversity of toilettes and uniforms. H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway was among the distinguished as-semblage, with the Earl and Countess of Cromer.

H.H. the Khedive received his guests as they entered the ball-room with his accustom ed courtesy, and greatly added to the pleasure of the dancers by causing a charming valse of his own composition to be inserted in the programme.

The arrangements for the ball were excellent, and that important item the supper was highly appreciated. Dancing continued until after 2 o'clock this morning, when the last of the many guests of his Highness left, a ball which was more successful, if possible, than any of its

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive, accompanied by the Ministers, the high officials of the Court, the Governor of Cairo, and some ulema, proceeded to the mosque of Awlad Enan yesterday for prayers. The Shah has conferred the decoration of Temsal Chahi, the most exalted Persian honor, on his Highness. Il is only granted to sove reigns and Royal and Imperial princes.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

We hear that Ahmed Zeki Pasha and Youssef Pasha Dia will represent the Khedive on the occasion of the landing of H.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, while Mustapha Pasha Fehmy will meet them as repre sentative of the Egyptian Government.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

The Mahmal and its escort left for Suez yesterday morning by special train from Abbassieh and are to embark on Tuesday and Wednesday next for Jeddah. The escort num bers 407 officers and men under the command of Miralai Mohamed Bey Ritaat and takes with it a Maxim and some mountain guns.

THE MIXED COURTS.

According to a Cairo contemporary :-

Il est probable que les Puissances ne s'op-Cromer à la Commission plénière de la Conférence internationale judiciaire, de conférer au gouvernement égyptien le droit d'introduire aux tribunaux mixtes, sans leur consultation préalable, les modifications qu'il jugera nécessaires dans la suite. La question est capi-ta e, et nous ne savous pas si les Puissan-ces n'apporteront pas certaines restrictions à eur consentement, car, amsi que le fait justement observer un de nos confrères, la liberté accordée au gouvernement égyptien sera l'acheminement à la suppression des tribunaux consulaires par l'attribution de la compétence pénale aux tribunaux mixtes. Les agents diplo matiques, qui prévoient cette éventualité, tiennent-ils au maintien des tribunaux consulaires? Si non, leur adhésion à la proposition de lord Cromerse tera sans réserve aucune. Dans le cas contraire il faudrait s'attendre à des res trictions dans ce sens.

Disons à propos des tribunaux mixtes que celui de Mansourali sera maintenu, sauf dispositions contraires dans la suite.

BOULAC RAILWAY INSTITUTE.

The annual ball given by this flourishing institution took place on Thursday night, and passed off with great sclat. The ball-room was lit with arc lamps and small colored incandes cent lamps festooned from the centre to the sides, the latter producing a very pretty effect. The verandah was covered with native tentwork, and its spacious proportions made it almost a room of itself. The band occupied a dais in the billiard-room. From 9 o'clock until Kaiser on the 27th inst. with the usual ser- the early hours of the morning a constant vices and festivities. At 8.30 there will be a stream of guests arrived, among whom we may mass at the Kaiser Wilhelm's Home, and at 10 mention Major and Mrs. L'Estrange Johnstone, ton, Mr. and Mrs Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. and Mrs. Goyder, of the members of the colony by Baron von Mr. and Mrs. Rye, Mr. P. J. Cowau, and Humboldt-Dachroeden at the Consulate. In the many others connected with the State Railevening a grand Kommers will be held at the ways, as well as friends and visitors. Bain Bey acted as M.C., assisted by all the members o the committee of the institute. Letters of BATTLE OF FLOWERS. — The forthcoming regret were sent by many who were unable to was not double the size.

The success attending the ball was a strong ceives on all hands, all going to show, as also do the Friday afternoon entertainments and the attendance at the concerts got up by the committee, that the institute is now far too small to accomplish the purposes for which it was originally established.

SAVOY HOTEL, LUXOR.

Best and most comfortable, unique for its position on Nile bank. Under German Manage position on Nile bank. Under German Management. Moderate charges. Patronised by officers of Army of Occupation. Concerts twice daily.

Propriesces: Morent & Manuard.

We hear that La Boheme and also Mignon will be given before the company's departure and we counsel all lovers of opera to attend the performances.

ASSOUAN IN DARKNESS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT STATION BURNT.

TWO LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Assouan, Friday (9.41 p.m.). The engine-room of the electric lighting station here has been destroyed by fire. The whole town is thus without electric light, including the Cataract and the Grand Hotels Owing to the vicinity of the Cataract Hotel to the scene of the fire, many of the visitors were able to render invaluable assistance.

No inconvenience has been caused to the hotels, which are at present lighted with oil amps and candles. It is expected that the installation will be in working order in a day

Unfortunately, two natives have lost their lives in the conflagration.

SEASON IN UPPER EGYPT.

Reports come to us that the season Assouan is at its best, and that visitors wanting accommodation must bespeak their rooms some time beforehand, both for the Cataract and the Grand Hotels.

We hear, on the other hand, that Pagnon's hotels, the "Luxor" and the "Karnak," although doing well, have still some rooms acant, where visitors would find accommods tion and could go up to Assouan the moment rooms become vacant at the Cataract and the

EGYPTIAN SALT AND SODA.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company, Limited, was held on Thursday, January 12, at the registered office of the company, 6, Old Jewry, London, E. C., Mr. A. Turner presiding. The Secretary (Mr. Henry J. Humm) read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman then made the follow ng remarks :--Gentlemen,-In the absence of Sir Elwin

Palmer, the chairman of the company, who is detained in Egypt, I have been asked to put before you and propose the special resolution which is submitted to you to-day. The modifications that are proposed in the statute, as you will observe, with two exceptions, are justified by the fact that it is considered desirable that the whole business and affairs of a company such as the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company should be entirely managed, directed and carried on in Egypt exclusively, Il est probable que les Puissances ne s'op-oseront pas à la proposition, faite par lord tenurer à la Commission, plénière de la Conf. I trust you will agree with this view and give your vote in favor of these modifica tions. As regards the two exceptions that are mentioned, one refers to directors' fees which it is proposed to reduce, and I can hardly imagine that you, as shareholders, will have any objection to that. The other exception gives the right to bearer shares to vote by proxy, and considering the fact that a very large majority of the shares are bearer shares, it would seem only fair that some modification of the statute, permitting them to vote at meetings by proxy, should be passed. The directors have no proposal to make to-day with regard to the amalgamation with the Huileries and Savonneries Company, as there are still matters of detail to be settled. I may, how-ever, say that we have come to very satisfactory terms with that company, and before long we expect to be in a position to have everything in order and to submit a proposal to you for an increase of capital to enable us to carry out the amalgamation. The principle of the amalgamation was, as you are aware approved at the extraordinary general meeting held in September last, and cannot, I think fail to be most beneficial to the company in the tuture. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything further. There is nothing that arises particularly from these alterations of the articles of association other than I have referred to in general terms, and if no share holder has any special remark to make I will propose the resolution that the articles of association be altered as follows. [The alterations have already been given in tull in our advertise ment columns in the notice convening this meeting so we need not give the details of the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. E. Debourg, and carried unanimously without comment.

you any longer, but you will observe from the notice that a confirmatory meeting will be held here on January 27, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the

The meeting closed with the usual vote of

VERDI THEATRE.

Rigoletto was very well given at the Verdi Theatre, Cairo, on Thursday night. It was, above all, a triumph for Signor: Tomisani and Badini. Signora Svicher was, needless to say, delightful as ever, and her rendering of the aria displayed all that charm and skill with which we now associate her. Signor Tomisani is certainly as good a light tenor as one can wish to hear, and he was at his very best, except for two notes in which he was flat; but one can easily forgive that when set against the rest of his singing. Signor Badini was most forcible and dramatic, and in excellent voice.

We hear that La Boheme and also Mignon

SUDAN DEVELOPMENT.

THE NEW HARBOUR WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin, January 12.

Telegraphic and telephonic communicatio will soon be established between Sheikh Barghout harbour and Suakin. The work is being carried out under the supervision of Mr. George, attached to the Sudan Telegraphs and Posts Department.

Mr. Everett, who has lately come out from England for service with the Sudan Government, is at present at Railhead assisting Mr.
George in erecting telegraphs and telephones
on the main Suakin-Atbara line.
Mr. Urquhart, the contractor for bridges for

the Suakin-Atbara Railway, has started erecting the first iron bridge of 106 feet span at Hambok station, kilometer 31, and is making

great progress with the work.

Mr. Vincent, agent for Mr. Urquhart, has lately arrived from Massowah, where he was engaged in securing the services of several Italians and Abbysinians as quarrymen, masons, miners, etc. They are all now at Hambok, where a large camp has been formed of tents, wooden huts, etc.

All the land through which the line runs is very fertile at present. Melons are abundant, and the plains are full of acacia trees. In fact, there are forests of trees through which the line passes. All this is what nature has brought about with simple showers of rain during a few months of the year, but if this land had proper irrigation it would be more

productive than some lands in Egypt.

It is hoped that the visit of Sir William Garstin to these regions will result in his proposing an irrigation scheme, which would be beneficial not only to the inhabitants but also the Government, and the population would greatly increase in these parts if the now barren deserts were made to "hlose rose.

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Dirctors of the National Bank of Egypt in Cairo on Monday next. The only subject down for discussion in the agenda is a scheme for the establishment of branch agencies of the bank in the chief provincial towns thoroughout Egypt. Owing to the fact that all Government payments henceforth will come through the agency of the bank, the establishment of a network of branches has now become neces

Owing to the new readjustment of the financial conditions of Egypt, the Pubic Debt Com-mission yesterday handed over to the National Bank of Egypt the first instalment of L.E. 1,000,000 from the General Reserve Fund for the account of the Ministry of Finance.

THE SERATO RECITAL

Alexandrians who have not had the privilege of hearing Mr. Serato must regret having missed a unique opportunity of hearing one of the very few celebrated violin players. Mr. Serato is all that can be wished for infinite delicacy of touch and consummate technique, and as to his interpretation of every piece he plays, it is persection. The audience at the Khedivial Hotel last night included all that is musical in our city, but we must say that more advertisement should have been given to the concert so as to allow many others to admire and enjoy the beauties of the masterly playing of this youthful artist. He left to-day, but we hope he will come again next year, and give us a better opportunity of hearing him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We do not hold ourselves for the responsible opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit — within certain necessary limits — free discussion.

MR. McGILLIVRAY.

To the Editor of the Egyptian Gazette.

Sir,-I fail to see that your correspondent "A Shareholder" has made out a sufficient case against "A Friend of Mac's" to justify his employment of the expression "Save me from my triends." Mr. McGillivray's friend, whoever he may be, did the right thing in exposing the poor tone displayed in these exposing the poor tone displayed in these attacks on that gentleman. The bad taste of alluding to Mr. McGillivray as having held an obscure position in the Bank of Scotland prior to his comping out here, and also the allusions of the comping out here, and also the allusions of the comping out here. to his coming out here, and also the allusions to his having entered the National Bank of Egypt in a very subordinate position, are obvious. I do not doubt that the editor of the paper, which has gained such notoriety by its personal attacks, thinks that he is justified in looking down upon clerks. He, of course, was never a clerk himself and never held an obscure position. The pertect polish of his editorial and leading articles show that he has received the best education that England can bestow, and therefore, I presume, he is entitled to look down on bank clerks, who occupy "obscure positions." But, assuming that the newspaper has good grounds for making such attacks, the snob-bishness of its methods of vituperation greatly detracts from the force of the criticism. "A Friend of Mao's" was, therefore, perfectly jus-tified in stigmatising these unworthy methods of local journalism and in pointing out that the object of these diatribes has risen to his present position without extraneous aids of any sort or kind. I am, etc.,

AN OBSCURE CLERK.

Cairo, January 19.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL

CAIRO. Open all the year round.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and Norway lunched at Mena House yesterday. His Royal Highness was present at Thursday's ceremony of the Mahmal and was also present at last night's State ball.

The Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, who left Devonshire House on Thursday for Marseilles, arrived there yesterday and embarked on the P. & O. "Macedonia" for Egypt.

The Maharajah of Kapurthata has retained ooms at the Ghezireh Plalace Hotel.

Among the many members of the English nobility, who are shortly expected to arrive in Egypt, are the Earl and Countess Howe, who are due on the 3rd February.

Sir Ernest Cassel is due on the same date.

We are authorised to state on the best authority that there is no ground for the recent sta-tements that have been appearing of late in the local Press to the effect that Sir William Willcocks had resigned his post of managing di-rector of the Daira Sanieh Company. Sir William has not resigned and has no intention of doing so.

The Hon. Auberon Herbert has left the Carlton Hotel, Bulkeley, and is now quartered at the Tewfik Palace Hotel, Helouan, for the

The Hon. J. G. Riddle, American Diplomatic Agent, is giving a large dinner party at the Savoy on Thursday next.

Owing to the death of his brother, General Arthur de Boulinière, who was recently promoted to the command of the 7th Brigade of the French Army, stationed at Vesoul, M. de la Boulinière was unable to be present at last night's Khedivial ball, and Mme. de la Boulinière will hold no receptions for some time to come. The deceased General had served with great distinction in the Corps d'Armée stationed on the Eastern frontier of the Republic, which are officered by the élite of the French commissioned ranks. We offer our most respectful condolences to M and Mme. de la Boulinière in their bereavement.

We regret to state that Mr. Henry Barker. of Alexandria, has been seriously indisposed the last few days. He is however rather better this morning, having passed an easier

M. de Mirabeau, director of the Suez Canal Company, arrived at Cairo yesterday afternoon from Ismailia and is staying at the Savoy

The Savoy Restaurant presented a very fine "coup d'œuil" yesterday evening, several special dinner parties having been given on the occasion of the State ball. Amongst those dining we noticed Mme. de Weerth and a large party, including Judge and Mrs. Tuck, Hon. Mr. Riddle, and Mr. Morgan. At another table we saw Lady Clarke entertaining Mr. Tod, Mr. Higgins, Mrs. Jay, and Baron Haeften. Mrs. Choremi had a party of 6. Lord and Lady Craven dined with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin.

Mr. and Mrs. Faber have ordered a suite of rooms at the Savoy Hotel and are arriving

M. Robert, son of the Secretary of the French Chamber of Commerce, is to be transferred from the Agency of the Messageries Maritimes at Alexandria to an important position at the Beyrout Agency of the Company. M. Robert will leave for Syria on February 2.

PASSENGER LISTS.

Passagers partis par le "Salazie": Mme Gindre, M. et Mme Morel Journel, M. et Mme Guerin, M. Berthelot, M. Pol de Mey, M. W. E. Birch, Mme de Gibon, M. et Mme Levy et 16 passagers de 3ème et 4ème classes.

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EGYPTIAN TRADE COMBINE

A MANUFACTURER'S PROPOSALS.

The third and last of a series of articles by a manufacturer on "Combination in the Export Trade " appears in the current issue o' Commercial Intelligence." In this article he definitely suggests. Egypt for a first experi ment. He says

One of the most promising markets, fo British trade in the world, apart from our own self-governing colonies, is Egypt, and it is at the same time one which is sadly neglected. The foreigner there has the trade very largely in his hands, and this is due, to no small extent, to our defective merchant system. A large number of firms, to my knowledge, have and it is no exaggeration, to say that nine out of every twelve have left it dissatisfied. Those who have remained, and who have worked up the market as it requires to be worked, have Press receive letters by almost every mail from Egypt seeking agencies, but when enquiries among themselves a managing director for each are made concerning the writers of the letters group of allied sections, thus: they are usually unsatisfactory. It is necessary for the selling agent of a British firm to be a Briton, and there are not at present sufficient in Egypt for the purpose.
THE TRADES TO COMBINE.

There are hundreds of trades, which might with advantage combine to work the Egyptian market, but we will only name a few of them We will divide them into sections 1 to 8, and into sub-sections, A, B, C, &c., and the probable sales are given here, as they will be

referred to	nereafter.	In.
	Pr	OBABLE!
V	OOLLEN AND WORSTEDS	BC VB
SECTION 1.	Tu	NOVER.
A	Worsted piece-goods for men's and ladies'.	Sail I
B. /	Woollen, piece goods, for men's, and, ladies,	£2,500
	wear	2,000
C.	Men's ready-made cloth- ing of worsted, wool-	- 1084
D.	len, linen and cotton Ladies' garments, of worsted, woollen, li-	1,500
	nen and cotton	1,000
E.	Underclothing, drapery	
Section 2.	and hosiery Cottons and Linens.	2,000
A.	Cotton piece-goods	5,000
В.	Linen and jute piece- goods, including bags and sacks, tarpaulins,	e , V
	cart covers, &c	1,500
SECTION 3.	LEATHER.	-113
A. B.	Boots and shoes	1,500
-	&c. ,	1,500
C.	Travelling bags, fancy goods and harness	1,500
SECTION 4.	Cutlery and hardware	
		1,500
,, 5.	Furnishing trades (furniture, floorcloth, &c.)	1,500
,, 6.	Grocery goods, biscuits,	
	cakes, &c	4,000
,, 7.	Arms and ammunition	2,000
,, 8.	Wines and spirits	1,000

£30,000 I place the prospective business at a low figure, such as might reasonably be expected, with proper management, in the second year of working. I do not say that these figures can be attained during the first twelve months, but it is possible that by the fourth or fifth year they would be largely increased without any great appreciation in the expenditure. The Corporation will sell no goods except those of its members.

THE ESTIMATED COST. What will be the cost to carry on a busines of this kind 1/1 estimate it as follows:— Rents, rates and taxes of head office in Alexandria, and branch office in Cairossia ... £350 Manager at Alexandria, including bonus on the entire sales. Assistant Manager at Cairo, including bonus on sales at his branch... Two travellers at Alexandria and one at Cairo, including their travelling expenses, travelling expenses of Manager and Assistant-Manager; also cost of sub-agency in Upper Egypt Sundry disbursements, duties on samples, transit charges on same, postages, telegrams... London office expenses Special expenses of journey to Egypt... Margin for extraordinary expenses.

It will, therefore, be seen that the securing the business would be less than 10 per cent. of the turnover, and if no business at all resulted the cost to each manufacturer for a year would be about £200 per annum—not a large amount certainly. The initial experiment could, of course, be carried out on a much smaller scale until the members of the Corporation were satisfied that the work was likely to be productive of good; in that case, the expenses to each need not exceed £80 to £100. On the shipment of Egyptian product to England there would be a profit, though leave this out of my calculations, but it would probably cover any and every emergency expense that might arise, and it might possibl reduce considerably the cost of securing the

I would propose a company with a capital of £5,000 in £1 shares, divided between the sixteen manufacturing firms, and to be called up as follows: 6s. 8d. on application; 6s. 8d. six months after formation; and 6s. 8d. twelve nonths after formation, the last call being dependent on the success of the experiment, and f required. The liability of each member would be strictly limited to the amount of his shares, and the Corporation would be empowered to buy back the share or shares of any member who desired to withdraw, provided that he bore the due proportion of the cost of development up to the time of the withdrawal. Either manufacturers or merchants would be eligible, out under the heading of "merchants" I would not include the export merchants; the wholesale drapery houses are merchants, and these made, attempts, to enter the Land, of the would be necessary to the scheme, as the range Pharaohs to develop it for business purposes, of a manufacturer, of drapery goods would not of a manufacturer, of drapery goods would not be wide enough. The samples of an ordinary wholesale merchant house would be required. Each merchant and manufacturer comprising the syndicate whose goods were sold would be done very well indeed. Manufacturers in this country who advertise regularly in the Trade quarterly meetings at some convenient place, to be arranged, and these directors would appoint

group of allied sections, thus:—
(1) Textile goods and clothing. Leather and leather goods. Hardware, cutlery and furniture.

Arms and ammunition. (5) Grocery, provisions, wines and spirits. These managing directors in consideration of the services they render would be paid :--(A) An allowance of, say, £100 per annum,

fter success is assured; or (B) by a bonus representing half the profits after a dividend of 5 per cent on the paid up capital of the Corporation.

would, personally, advocate the payment by means of bonus. FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

The methods of carrying on the business from the fluancial side would be left, to the discretion of the members of the Corporation. some to whom capital is important might desire to sell their drafts to a bank on ship-ment, and others might wait for the money to come from Egypt at maturity or as col lected. The business, we have seen, would cost less than 10 per cent. to secure, and the manufacturers in delivering franco domicile would have no difficulty in getting an average of 30 per cent. on their f.o.b. prices, which would be absorbed thus :-

1 Lance				Per cent.	
Freights, average				41/2	
Duties Extra credits	144			8	
Extra credits				21	
Commission for the	Corpo	ratio	n	15	
				30	

Whatever the Corporation could save on the 15 per cent. allowed to it would be its profit, and would be returnable in the shape of dividends as I have described. There are certain trades where 15 per cent. could not be allowed, but in those mentioned in this article I do not think there would be any difficulty in providing for that percentage. The members would charge direct to the customer, but all invoices and documents would be sent through the offices of the Corporation unless the drafts were hypothecated as already described, and, in that case, the Corporation would be furnished with copies. There would be no direct correspondence between the manufacturer and the customer.

THE NEXT STEP.

The next step is, undoubtedly, a meeting of sampling, in circularising, in pushing the business, in finance, and in management would be discussed, and it could also be decided the exact amount which would be devoted to the

THE UPPER NILE AND NEW IRRIGATION PROJECTS.

Notwithstanding the remarkable progress made during recent years in the execution of works for the control of the Nile and for the utilisation of its waters, ample scope re-remains for further enterprise. Even in the remains for further enterprise. Even in the Delta many improvement schemes await execution, and large areas have still to be reclaimed in Middle Egypt the conversion of lands from basin to perennial irrigation has yet to be completed; in Upper Egypt similar reorganisation has to be commenced; while beyond the boundaries of Egypt proper the Sudan presents an almost illimitable field of work.

The Cairo harrage with its auxiliar main

reduce considerably the cost of securing the business, as a whole. It may be contended that he salary of the manager is small, but being partly on a commission basis it would naturally increase with the business done.

THE CORPORATION ITSELF.

Our experiment being a small one, I advo gate only a moderate employment of capital.

* BYZANTINE ART IN EGYPT.

Professor Maspero contributes an interesting article to the "Debats" on the discoveries of Byzantine art in the remains of the Monastery of Baout in Middle Egypt. A description of the Monastery and Necropolis of Baout was published by M. Cledat at Cairo last year and his work forms the twelfth "fascicule" of the memoirs which are being issued by the members of the French Institute of Archaelogy at Cairo. The history of the discovery of the site is thus set forth by Professor Maspero:

Baouit ne se distingue en rien des autres villages de la moyenne Egypte. C'est l'entasse ment ordinaire des masures paysannes en bri ques sèches ou en pisé, serrées sans méthode le long de ruelles étroites et tortueuses. Deux ou trois maisons de meilleure apparence, aux portes encadrées de pierre, montent çà et là au-dessus de la masse grise ; des palmiers isolés ou en touffes surgissent à l'aventure au coin des carrefours, quelques jardins clos s'es pacent vers le Sud, plantés maigrement d'aca cias et de sycomores, et par delà, sur la lisière du désert, de grandes buttes jaunâtres se dres sent dont plusieurs atteigneut près de dix mètres de hauteur. Elles, marquent, le site où s'élevait naguère un couvent célèbre chez les chrétiens d'Egypte. La laure de saint Apollo, fondée au cinquième, ou au sixième siècle de Jésus-Christ, demeura florissante jusque vers le treizième, mais à partir, de cette époque elle. déclina promptèment et une centaine d'anuées plus tard elle était déjà abandonnée par les moines. Le sable que le vent appprte l'ensevelit bientôt, tout, entière, son, souvenir se perdit et c'est il y a quinze ans à peine que les fellahs, en quête de l'engrais nitré dont ils fument leurs champs, la retrouvèrent presque intacte. Le hasard les conduisit sur l'emplacement de l'église : ils détruisirent une partie des murs en briques, ils enlevèrent les bas reliefs en pierre pour en décorer une mosquée neuve au village prochain de Dachlout, et ils emplo yèrent comme combustible les poutres en bois sculpté qui alternaient avec les plaques de calcaire dans l'ornementation de l'édifice.

Some of the chief specimens escaped de-struction and fell into the hands of the Egyptian Antiquities Department in the spring of 1901. In the following November M. Cledat began to explore, and discovered the interesting remains which form the subject of this publication. M. Cledat in his first campaign discovered sixteen different chapels, most of which were constructed on a simple plan. The vestiges of Byzantine art which he brought to light are of considerable importance. As the work can be obtained at Cairo there is no need for us to enter into further details, so we will conclude by quoting the final passage from Professor Maspero's charmingly written article.

C'est en résumé une manifestation de l'art byzantin inconnue jusqu'à présent que M. Clédat vient de découvrir et de signaler à la curiosité des historiens et des archéologues. Nous étions renseignés suffisamment sur le développement et les destinées de cet art dans les li mites de l'empire et de ses dépendances politiques, mais nous ignorions presque du tout ce qu'il était devenu dans les provinces séparées de la métropole par l'invasion musulmane plus particulièrement dans cette Egypte où le christianisme se maintenait si vivace en présence de la religion conquérante. Les ruines de Baoutt ne nous en donnent pas, à vrai dire, les modèles les plus accomplis, et l'on devait mieux travailler à Alexandrie ou au Caire ; toutefois, those in sympathy with the movement. At la quantité d'œuvres y est telle et répandue this meeting, the methods to be pursued in sur de si longues années, qu'elles nous foursur de si longues années, qu'elles nous fournissent à elles seules la matière de toute une histoire. J'ajoute que les fouilles sont loin d'être finies, et que M. Clédat se prépare à les reprendre dès que la saison le permettra; qui sait quelles surprises elles lui réservent?

(1) G. Clédat, le Monastere et la Necropole de Baordt, in -40, le Cairo, 1005, VIII.-71 p. et 38, planches dont 17 en con leires (forme le tome XII, premier fascicule des Memoires, publiés par les membres de l'Institut fran ais d'archeologie

VISITORS LISTS.

AL HAYAT, HELOUAN.

Baron I. Knoop, Baroness Knoop, Baron Ludov. Knoop, Miss: Travers, Mr. Schoede and son, Dr. E. Mejer, Mrs. E. Mejer, Mrs. von Tschndy, Miss von Tschndy, Mr. Loftus, Ltnt. von Frerichs, Mr. Bovis Arnand, Mr. Mamro bach, Mr. Blumberg, Mr. and Mrs. Iv Hünsken. Miss von Dippe, Miss Schmidt, Miss Bennett. Mrs. Schmoll, Miss Rosa Tritz, Mrs. Pustan,

Tablonski, France; Mr. Rogow, England.

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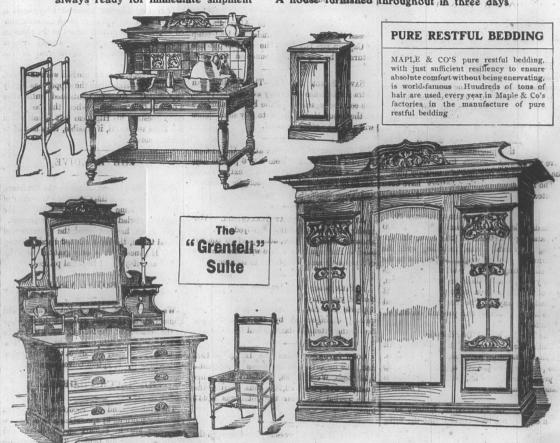
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ELE TRICAL Engineer, College graduate, two years' experience, wants position. Address. O.O., Box 461, Cairo. 25260-6-8

PAYOUM. Dr J. K. Gabril, Favorm correspondent of the 'Egyptian Gazette,' is ready to give any information, help. radvise as to the Fayoum provine and the surrounding desert, the Fayoum provinc and the surrounding desert, lakes, etc., to companie, butks, firms, merchants, lard loss hanks, tourists, or others; baying a thorough knowledge of the country for the last fifteen years.

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EGYPT AND ITS MINES.

DATA FOR THE INVESTOR.

With revival of interest in the market for the shares of the various companies it is desirable to have some data for the investor as to the personnel, the capital, and the situation of the properties controlled. We deal this week with one of the initial syndicate companies of concession character and its subsidiary mining

EGYPT AND SUDAN MINING SYNDI-CATE, LIMITED.

(Registered July 1, 1901.) Office: 5 and 6 Queen Street Place. Garland, Secretary,
John Taylor and Sons, Managers.

Directors :- Lord Vaux of Harrowden, (Chair man), Hon. Mark F. Napier, R. Taylor, E. Taylor, F. Cuthbert.

Accounts :- September 30. Meeting :- Fe bruary 16, 1904.

Capital:-£52,500, in £1 shares, all issued 35,000 shares fully paid and 17,500 shares (created April, 1903) on which 7s. 6d. per share paid up and the balance called up.

The additional 17,500 shares were issued pro rata at 10s. premium to existing share-

The rights of this Syndicate, originally and

since acquired, may be subdivided into:—
(1) The original "Carmichael" concession where discoveries, reported as of encouraging character, have been made, principally at Hamesh and Samut. As to this area, the company has a prospecting license to May 1, 1906, over four blocks each five miles square, containing the ancient workings Hamesh, Samut, Barrahme, and Dungash. In respect or these areas development work has been done.

(2) It secured the initial rights in regard to an area of 22,000 square miles termed the Sudan concession, lying south-east of Wady Halfa, and some distance north of Abou Hamed. These two points are connected by railway, and it is proposed to build a spur branch of 30 miles to connect Om Nabardi, a promising portion of the company's property, with the Government railway. In this area are aucient workings and the new workings of the Om Nabardi mine, where extensive development work has been done. The rights on the Sudan concession were disposed of (June 1904) to the Sudan Gold Field, Limited, the purchase price being £30,000 cash and 145,000 fully-paid Sudan Gold Field shares, of which shares the Syndicate passed to an initial concessionnaire 43,750 shares; and the Syndicate further engaged to pay £5,000 in cash and 10,000 fully-paid udan Gold Field shares to the Goldfields of Mysore and G. E. Company. It would appear, therefore, that the Syndicate holds 91,250 Sudan Gold Field shares fully paid, besides 25,000 working capital shares the Syndicate subscribed for. The terms of the concession are dealt with in remarks on the Sudan Gold Field. Limited.

(3) The Berber Concession. This conces contains a very large area, having for its western boundary the railway line from 20th parallel of latitude, and the Nile from Abou Hamed to Berber. Through the southern portion of the area, or near it, there should pass, when it is constructed, the proposed new railway from Suakin to Berber.

(4) The Syndicate also has one-sixth interest in a Syndicate formed to explore a concession in the Suakin district, skirting the Red Sea coast from Suakin to a point east of Tokar.

Developments in respect of the Hamesh and Samut mines on the Carmichael concession of this company have been disappointing. Curiously enough, development in depth has been hindered by the quantity of water encountered. Hamesh is situated approximately 75 miles east of the Nile, and Samut some 15 miles north-west of Hamesh.

At Hamesh early advices reported exis-tence of two parallel reefs, approximately 900 feet apart, both of them indicating continuity over a stretch of some 1,200 feet. No. 1 reef, to the east, had three shafts sunk over a stretch of some 800 feet on the strike north to south of the reef. On the main northern shaft on the eastern line of reef, at the 60-foot level, "reef of good width, value low." No. 2 shaft on the same eastern reef indicated at different points reef 21 feet to 4 feet in thickness, showing "grains to 24 dwt." to the ton, and 1 foot to 41 feet "auriferous. At the 100-foot level 30 inches width of reef indicated "rather over 4 dwt." At other points, reef was encountered from 6 inches to 30 in ches wide, with values returned as "8 dwt. up to 25 dwt.," "5 dwt. to 20 dwt.," "up to 5 dwt.," "up to 6 dwt." Some workings in the western parallel reef in the early developments were reported to show 6 inches to 15 inches thickness, value "1 dwt. to 2 oz." Work at this point has for some time been suspended.

Samut likewise has been disappointing. Here the reef has been traced in its north and south course for a distance of some 3,000 feet. In the No. 1 shaft, 9 inches to 18 inches thickness of reef gave a showing of 4 dwt. from seven samples. In No. 2 shaft, 6 to 18 inches assayed "up to 22 dwt.," and in lower workings "from a few grains up to 7 dwt." In No. 4 shaft assays veraged "over 9 dwt." Of course these results are from a quite inconsiderable amount of development work, and that at near to surface.

Development work is being proceeded with at Dungash, where reef of reported encouraging character is being developed, and at Barrahme, where only initial workings have commenced in neighbourhood of extensive ancient workings.

SUDAN GOLD FIELD, LIMITED. (Registered June 8, 1904.)
Office:—5 and 6 Queen Sreet Place, E. C.

W. F. Garland, Secretary.
Managers and Consulting Engineers, John Taylor and Sons. Directors :- Right Hon, Lord Vaux of Harrow- Mi

den, John Taylor, Sir Charles Tennant, Capt. W.B. McTaggart, Hon.Mark F.Napier

R. Taylor. Accounts :- June 30. Meeting, -Statutory October 4, 1904.

Capital.-£300,000, in £1 shares; issued for part of vendor's consideration, 145,000 shares, fully paid; for vendor's £30,000 cash consideration and for working capital, 155,000 shares. On these shares 7s. 6d. per share is paid up.

This Company acquired from the Egypt and Sudan Mining Syndicate its rights for what is termed the Sudan concession, including the Om Nabardi mining lease. Hence its property would appear to be the prospecting license, ex-tending to August 31, 1907, over 22,000 square miles of area, in which is an actual mining lease for 21 years (renewable) over 156 acres containing the workings of the Om Nabardi mine and a protected zone of 10 square miles around the Om Nabardi mining lease. It will be at the Company's option to extend the rights on the protected zone for a further four years from the expiry (August 31, 1907), and again further renew them for another four years. It is the intention to connect the Om Nabardi mine by branch railway to the Government main railway line, some 30 miles distant, and such branch railway for carriage of fuel, machinery, timber, and stores is under construction : estimated to cost £16,000 to £20,000.

At Om Nabardi a good deal of initial work was done by the parent Syndicate, which followed up evidences of gold formation disclosed in the ancient workings. It cleared out the old workings, and proved existence of and continuity of reef. An eastern, a central, and a western shalt were sunk, and up to the date of the prospectus (June, 1904) the eastern shaft was showing at the 100-foot level an average of about 4 feet of reef, 'quite 2 oz. In the central shaft, which at that date was down about 200 feet, driving at the 120-foot level encountered ore of the value of 11 oz. At the west shaft, at the \$5-foot level, for the first 135 feet of driving the reef indicated a few inches up to 4 feet, with an average returned as 221 dwt. Then the drive holed into ancient workings for a run of some 27 feet, passed through these, and for another 10 feet was in reef matter averaging 14 inches thickness, showing 4 oz. to the ton, Mr. Llew ellyn, the superintending engineer, summa rised the position at the end of 1903 a follows: "The development of the mine has not been attended with any startling discoveries; but it is a striking fact that, of the 580 feet of drivage done at the eastern and western shafts, 60 per cent., or 345 feet in length, has been on paying reef." ("The Statist.")

EGYPT AND THE SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY.

The council's report at the annual meeting held on the 11th inst. contains the following interesting statements of the work of the ociety :-

In presenting their report at the beginning of the 35th session of the society, the council have to deplore the loss by death of three home members and one foreign one during the past year. Of these, Mr. S. Arthur Strong, Librarian to the House of Lords and Professor of Arabic at the University College of London, was formerly a member of the council; Major General Forlongs was well known as a writer on the history of religions; and Sir W. T. Charley had published an account of his travels in the Holy Land and Egypt and Syria so recently as two years ago: while in Professor Dr. Piehl the University of Upsala and the world in general have lost a most distinguished Egyptologist.

As against these losses the society has received many valuable additions in the shape of new members elected during the past year, and the number of members and subscribing libraries now stands at 410, or five more than in January last.

The papers read before the society and printed in the Proceedings will, it is believed, be found to be well up to the level of former years, while pains have been taken to make as representative as possible of the dif-

ferent branches of archæology.

Without referring further to those constant contributors whose names are familiar to the society, it may be well to specially mention the papers of those whose contributions appear in the Proceedings for the first time, such as the "Sahidic Biblical Fragments in the Bodleian Library," by Mr. E. O. Winstedt; and the "Ivory Diptych in the British Museum," by Mr. O. M. Dalton. Attention may also be drawn to the papers by such distinguished foreigners as M. Victor Loret, the former Director of the Service des Antiquités in Egypt, and Professor Dr. E. Mahler, of the University of Buda-Pesth, upon Egyptian chronology. So long as our Proceedings continue to receive such recruits, it is felt that they can challenge comparison with the work of the society at any earlier time.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

UNA CROCIERA SUL NILO*

Le Capitaine E. A. d'Albertis, qui a déjà publié plusieurs ouvrages du même genre, vient de nous donner sa "Croisière sur le Nil" ouvrage des plus attachants tant par l'élégance du style et de l'édition que parl'intérêt du sujet lui-même. L'ouvrage est divisé en trois parties qui en font ressortir l'importance: 1° réveil économique de l'Egypte — grand réservoir d'Assouan, 2° de Khartoum à Gondokoro et 8° études et projets. Une multitude de photogravures d'un goût exquis ajoutent encore à l'intérêt du texte, de telle sorte qu'on peut suivre pas à pas l'explorateur scientifique doublé d'une âme de poète.

e Edité par la Ditta G. B. Paravia è Comp. Turin - Rome -Milan - Florence - Napisse

UNDER THE MOSQUITO NET.

"As I laye a-thinkynge." Ingoldsby.

A letter appeared in the "Gazette" on Thursday headed "Cairo Complaints." It might well have had another title — "Happygo-lucky Cairo," which would have accurate expressed the way that many things appear to be ordered in Egypt's Capital. I spent three or four months there in 1903, and was highly amused at much that I saw going on.

The writer of the letter alluded to the packng cases that encumber the footway of the Mousky. Why, that's nothing! I have seen 5 or 6 women deliberately sit down for a quiet talk there, and take up the whole of the pavement without any one—policeman or pedestrian—taking the slightest notice. The shopkeeper may be seen sitting on a chair that occupies half the narrow footway, without let or hindrance, and this in one of the busiest and most crowded streets of the city !

And on the Nile bridge the native thinks nothing of resting in the middle of his walk cross, and depositing his load on the narrow sidewalk, completely blocking it for foot pas sengers and compelling them to turn out into the carriage-way. Malesh / No remonstrance is made. We are in happy-go-lucky Egypt, and must take things as we find them. Siame

But perhaps it may be thought that in the modern city of Alexandria things are managed better in this respect. Are they a I think about the coolest piece of impudence I ever saw in this way was what I witnessed one morning in one of the leading thoroughfares. A carpet was being plauned at a furniture Three, widths of it were laid side shop. by side, extending not only over the pavement but into the middle of the road, -quite regardess of obstruction both to foot and carriage traffic, -while the tradesman leisurely com pleted his matching of the pattern, measure-

To return to Cairo. If we turn to the less crowded thorougfares, and saunter through through such a quarter as the Esbekieh, we find the same total disregard of the comfort of the foot passenger. He may have to step over the sleeping Arab stretched at full length across the pavement, or find the whole length of a short street blocked by boxes of nerchandise which remain for days waiting to be unpacked or for the empty cases to be removed. Happy-go-lucky, all of it.

I described an experience I once had in a carriage on the occasion of the Kisweh procession a week or two ago, and need not refe to it again, but the same easy-going, do-as-you like state of affairs is of every-day occurrence and how drivers can be allowed to take carriages through narrow courts and streets hardly wide enough to permit their being passed in single file by pedestrians, passes my mprehension. It's all very funny-and it's

It took me some "time to become used to he average side-walks (they can't be called pavements) of Egypt's two principal cities. One is almost tempted to come to the conlusion that the authorities consider walking thing to be discouraged and to be properly rewarded with broken limbs, if attempted. Many are the traps laid for the unwary.

In the Ismailia quarter of Cairo many of the trees have the watering excavation round them covered with circular iron gratings. Woe betide the foot passenger if he starts for a short walk and, noticing these, expects to find them universally used. If he does not keep his eyes open, he will soon find some un-protected holes more than a foot deep, and; perhaps full of water, into which he may easily step, especially if he be short-sighted.

One could go on ad infinitum in pointing out all that needs improvement, much of it, doubtless, allowed to exist in spite of official regulations to the contrary. We are in happy-go-lucky land, and must grin and bear it all. So completely does this conclusion impress itself upon the mind that one almost wonders, when the midday gun is fired, to hear the whistle of the 12 o'clock express to Cairo almost simulfaneously. I suppose though, even in Egypt, trains must start to fellaheen are placed by her efforts in a posi-time, if so many other things go on in a tion to enable them to become more wealthy, haphazard fashion.

So long as a free-and-easy state of things is only productive of inconvenience to the for-eigner who has taken up his abode in Egypt and has to accommodate himself to Eastern modes of life, there is not much to be said, for ome of the old-time customs are quite harm ess, and, by their quaintness and the contrast they present to Western ideas, very interesting to the observant traveller , but when it becomes a question of the health and life of the community at large, then the need of action, and vigorous action too, manifests itself.

But here comes in the fact that, spite of all denials to the contrary, long residence in Egypt does tend to blunt the perceptions, even if it does not lower the moral status, of Englishmen or other European inhabitants. Other wise how is it that remonstrance, advice, and complaint on matters of vital importance to the nation are so systematically neglected in high places?

Take for instance the recently published reports and letters on the subject of infant ortality. The figures for the five years 1886-1890 recently quoted are most extraordinary, and it is a remarkable fact that the percentage of deaths of children from 5 to 10 years of age is higher than that of either infants under 12 months, or children from 1 to 5.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT

Was Alarmingly Afflicted With La Grippe. Cured by Pe-ru-na.



W. H. Parsons is Ex-State Septerand Ex-Special Judge of the Supreme Court of Texas, also Brigadier-General in Confederate Army. In a recent letter from 925 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., this prominent gentle-

man says:

"Upon the recommendation of personal friends and many strong test, montals as to the efficacy of Peruna in the treatment of the numerous symptoms of the grippe with which I have been affilicted for four months, past, I have been induced to undergo a treatment with this justly elebrated formula." I feel a decided change for the better after uning it only one week, it is especially good in toning up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much encouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration.

"My numerous friends in Taxas, where I have had the honor to command a brigad, at her Veieras Cavalry in a four years war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Peruna as a sense of abligation on my part for its wonderful-efficacy." --- W. H. Parsons.

reaches the source of all diseases of the musous membranes by its action on the vasd-motor system of nerves.

Every person who has had is grippe during the last year should take a course of Peruna. No one need aspect perfect recovery unless they do so. The grippe has produced catarrhal infiammation of the whole mucous membrane, and good health is impossible until these are restored to a normal condition. This Peruna will do. A great many remedies have been suggested for this condition from time to time, but Peruna appears to be the only remedy that has any substantial value in these cases. It has never failed to give satisfaction during forty years' experience and still occupies the unique position of being the leading (tiles the only) specific remedy for the absertedents of lagrippe.

Henry Distin, the inventor and maker of all the band instruments for the Henry Distin Manufacturing Co., writes the following from 14H South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.:

"I had a bad attack of la grippe last December which lasted more than three months, and which lettime with exater. Pe-ru-na cases of la grippe than all other remedies combined.

December which lasted more than three months, and which left me with catarrh, and several of my friends advised me to try Peruna. I began with a bottle the first week in March and it certainly did braice formula. I feel a decided change for the better after using it only one week, it is especially good in soming up the stomach and has had a decided effect upon my appetite. I therefore feel much ancouraged that I am on the road to complete restoration.

"My numerous friends in Tayas, where I have had the knoor to command a brigade of her Veteran Cavalry in a four years' war, may accept this voluntary testimonial to the merits of Peruna as a same of obligation on my part-for-its wonderful-efficacy."—W. H. Parsons.

There is no remedy in the world that soothes while it atimulates, heals as it meets the conditions produced by la expirgates. Peruna is not appropriate a receive Dr. Hariman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased, to give you his valuable adversarial produced by the expirgates. Peruna is not appropriate with the production of the conditions produced by the expirgates. Peruna is not appropriate. Address Dr. Hariman, President of Peruna strengthens as it renovates, nor a vegetable or mineral poison. It

A reward of \$10,000 has been deposited in the Market Exchange Bank, Columbus, Ohio, as a guarantee that the above testimonial is genuine; that we hold in our possession authentic letters certifying to the same. Every one of our testimonials are genuine and in the words of the one whose name is appended.

For special directions everyone should read "THE LLES OF LIFE." a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six buttles for twenty five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Harman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. HARTMAN, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Alexandria, Egypt.

MAX FISCHER, Alexandria, Egypt.

Has officialdom vouchsafed any information on the subject, or told us if these shocking figures are modified; by the overdue later statistics? Or what measures have been taken to reduce the mortality? Oh dear no! Children ! Who cares about them ! The population es quite fast enough, and if all were to live the land would be overrun. So the authorities are silent and the pachydermatous skin remains unpierced by such trivial shots as public opinion is able to fire.

No question of social or political economy can possibly arise in such a matter as that of the living or dying of children born into this world. No child is born merely to die off in a short space of time. Infantile mortality there nust be, so long as men and women do not conform to the rules of life necessary for the production of healthy offspring; but it should be the aim of an enlightened Government to render the lives of the children born to the State as secure as good laws and advice can make them.

England's responsibility does not end with the establishment of works for the increase of the material prosperity of the country. If the the guidance of affairs to see that social reforms are not neglected, and surelyitis not too much to expect that these will not be lost ight of by the advisers to the different depart nents of State.

CHAMPAGNE GEORGE GOULET.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS MAJESTY THE KING. REIMS.

SOLE AGENT IN EGYPT AND SUDAN, NICOLA G. SABBAG

ALEXANDRIA.

2, Rue de la Gare du Caire

Telephone No. 559.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, January 13. Colonel the Hon. Milo G. Talbot, R.E., Diector of Surveys at Khartoum, has been placed on half-pay on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel. It was stated some time ago that his case did not come under the provisions of the Royal war rant, but that was erroneous. Colonel Talbothas rendered substantial service in both peace and war. His first active service experience in the Jowaki-Afridi Expedition 1877-78 (medal with clasp), and the following two years he spent in Afghanistan under Roberts. He was at the assault on and capture of Fort Ali Musjid, the action of Charasiah, the fight ng round Kabul, and Roberts's great, march from that place to Kandahar and the battle under its walls (mentioned in despatches medal under tour clasps, and Kandahar medal) He shared in the Mahood-Wuzzeree Expedi tion, 1881, and was staff officer for Intel ligence under Kitchener in the Sudan Campaign of 1897-98, including the battle of Khartoum, and he was Director of Military Intelligence in the operations of 1890, which finally crushed the Khalifa (twice mentioned in despatches, brevet lieutenant-colonelcy medal, Khedive's medal, with two clasps and it is equally incumbent upon those who have srd class Osmanieh). Colonel Talbot had looked forward to further employment as he has a

substantial margin between him and the age

In connection with the new arrangement of depots under Mr. Arnold-Forster's re-organisation, the depot of the Royal Inniskilling Fusions will move from Omagh to Armagh as part of the "North Irish" Depot; that of the Royal Berks Regiment from Reading to Warwick as part of the "South Midland". Depot, whilst the Rifle Depot will remain as heretofore at Winchester.

On February 7 the "King Edward VII." battleship, will be commissioned at Portsmouth, and Rear-Admiral W. H. May will hoist his flag in her, and will proceed as soon as ready for a short experimental cruise, in order to list the ship as may be desirable. On March 1 Rear-Admiral May will join the Atlantic Fleet, and take over the command from Lord Charles Beresford, who will then return to Portsmouth

A special Army Order just issued states that all enlistments in the Royal Garrison Artillery, except of artificers and boys, will be for a period of nine years with the colours and three in the Reserve. The terms of service of artificers will be for three years colour service and nine years reserve service, and those of boys will be for twelve years, as at present.

I learn from an American paper that it is to the prohibition of spectacles in the British Army that we owe the invention of the monocle! "About a century ago an army order was issued forbidding officers to wear eyeglasses or spectacles. But a shortsighted officer belonging to a crack cavalry regiment had no mind to resign his commission or starble blindly, and he invented the single eyeglass. When called to account by the authorities he claimed that the monocle, being of the singular number, did not contravene the order against spectacles and glasses in the plural. Red tops accepted this literal rendering of the law."



NB.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to the Red Cross Society, London, for use by the invalided troops and hospitals in South Africa, to the House of

EGYPTIAN MINING ACTIVITY.

in view of the existing activity in Egyptian Mining, the Directors of the London and Paris Exchange have retained the services of a competent Mining Engineer, whose reports on the present position of the various properties is of the etmost importance. This informs in is at the disposal of Chesta. Correspondents communicating investment in Egyptian Mining conterprises would be well advised in communicating with the Exchange before doing so, and then avoid the less of capital locurs of by the purchase of worthless securities.

The Loaden & Paris Exchange undertake the purchase or sale of all classes of Mining Securities on the Landon Stock Exchange and Continental Sources.

Brails issued on PARIS, BERLIN, AMSTERDAM, ANTWERP, MRW YORK & MONTREAL.

LONDON & PARIS EXCHANGE,

GENERAL BANKERS.

Read Office :- BARTLOON HOUSE, BANK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Color: A.B.G., Broundalls, Bullant Halfolls, Western Union, Messing and Heal via It

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Les détenteurs de titres, profitant de la hausse

de ces derniers jours, ont réalisé en masse, ce

Les troubles de Russie semblent aussi avoir

influencé les marchés d'Europe et par contre-

Aussi clôturons-nous en baisse générale. La Banque fléchit à 25 9/16 vendeurs, l'Agricole à 10 5/16 acheteurs, la Delta Land

à 3 13/16, la Wardan à 7 1/2, la Daïra à 22

3/16, la Salt & Soda à 41/9, la Nungovich à

9 13/16, les Eaux d'Alexandrie à 15 3/4, les

La Ramleh Railway retombe de 8 5/16 à

Quant aux Cotton Mills, ils sont fermes

La Filature est demandée à 1 et l'Anglo-

MOUVEMENT MARITIME

DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVEES

20 janvier

21 janvier

Salonique et Pirée ; 2 j. ½, vap. hell. Vassilissa

Olga, cap. Romanos, ton 818, à Nanopoulo.

DEPARTS

20 janvier

Pirée et Odessa; vap. russe Tzar, cap. Emeretly.

Syrie ; vap. all. Imbros, cap. Brandet, avec une

SUDAN GOVERNMENT.

SALE OF LAND.

In accordance with an order of the Court, a

sale by auction will be held at the Argo

Mamuria Office, in the Province of Dongola, on

the 20th day of February 1905 of a piece of

land situated at Abu-Zammar, in the Mamuria

of Argo, containing about 200 (two hundred)

feddans bounded on the North, South and

river Nile, which was purchased by Sheikh Mohamed Abu Yusef from the Government

under contract dated March 1902, and also of

the pumping engine, plant and engine-house

engine, and to the approval of the Court which

Full particulars and conditions of sale may

25270-6.A-1

be obtained on application to the Inspector at

STEAMER FOR SALE.

A fine model, about 800 tons gross register:

220 feet length by 32 breadth, classed A.1 and

Smart saloon and cabins for about 30 first

class passengers. Smoking room. Sheltered ac

decks, large hatches, cattle doors, and an excel

Engines and boilers in good working order

speed over 11 knots. For further particulars

and price apply by letter addressed Post Office Box No. 350, Alexandria. 25285-8-1

Eastern Telegraph Coy., Ltd.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission

andria on Friday, 20th January, 1905. OUTWARDS.

Egyptian telegrams from England to Alex-

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time

MESSAGES HANDED

The Postal Company's Telegraph

B. M.

elegraphi Offices.

H. M.

91

in excellent condition throughout.

lent light cargo carrier.

FROM

Other Provincial Offices

The sale will be subject to the consent of the

standing on the said piece of land.

ordered the sale

East by Government land, on the West by

Marseille ; vap. franç. Salazie, cap. Combe.

partie de la cargaison de provenance.

Eaux du Caire à 1,100, la Delta à 14 3/8.

American Nile offerte à 5 1/16.

coup ceux d'Egypte.

8 1/4 acheteurs.

7/9. vendeurs.

qui n'a pas manqué d'amener une réaction

CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

TRIBUNAL MIXTE DE COMMERCE D'ALEXANDRIE

LA COMPÉTENCE DES TRIBUNAUX MIXTES

Nous avons parlé, il y a quelque temps, du procès intenté par MM. Goubert et Assaf à la Mutuelle de France et des colonies dont ils étaient les représentants pour l'Egypte.

L'avocat de la défenderesse a soulevé à la barre deux exceptions d'incompétence 1° incompétence territoriale de la juridiction mixte. 2º incompétence de la juridiction commerciale. Le tribunal s'est borné à la première de ces exceptions qu'il a jugé suffisante pour motiver son jugement déclarant l'incompétence:

'Attendu, dit-il, qu'en matière de compétence la règle générale est que le demandeur doit suivre le domicile du défendeur.

"Attendu que la Société défenderesse a son domicile à Lyon ; que les demandeurs, agents de la défenderesse, ne sont pas dans la situation de tiers contractants qui pourraient faire valoir l'argument tiré du fait de la défende resse d'avoir institué une agence à Alexandrie ... qu'aucun des cas qui constituent la compétence exceptionnelle à l'égard des étrangers, ne se présente en l'espèce.

Quant'à la deuxième exception, non moins Venise et Brindisi; 3 j., vap. ital. Bosforo, cap. Milazzo, ton. 1513, à la Cie Florio-Rubattino. brillamment plaidée que la première, elle répose sur le fait que la Mutuelle de France n'est pas une société commerciale, mais de par son essence même et son organisation, une coopérative proprement dite, relevant comme telle non pas de la juridiction commerciale mais de la juridiction civile.

C'est donc au tribunal de Lyon, siège de la société, et probablement à la Chambre Civile que MM. Goubert et Assaf devront s'adresser pour faire respecter leurs droits de représentants, si ceux-ci ont été effectivement lésés. comme ils le prétendent.

Un proces en perspective

On sait qu'une société européenne est en pourparlers avec le ministère des travaux publics pour l'établissement d'un service d'auto mobiles au Caire pour le transport des marchandises. Le gouvernement serait, croit-on, très favorable à ce projet. La nouvelle vient de soulever la protestation d'un industriel indigène qui avait demandé, sans l'obtenir, une pareille autorisation, sous prétexte que les rues de la capitale ne se prêtaient pas à la circulation de ces véhicules. Le protestataire prétend avoir le droit de préférence, en sa qualité de premier solliciteur, d'autant plus qu'il s'était déclaré prêt à accepter les conditions du gouvernement. D'où menace de poursuites judiciaires pour le cas où l'autorisation serait accordée à un autre que lui.

UN SCANDALE

Sous le titre "Un proces scandaleux," nous fisons dans "La Bourse Egyptienne" du 19 ct.:

Government being granted to the transfer to the purchaser of the Rokhsa for the pumping "Le 27 courant suront lieu per devent le Tribunal Consulaire Italien d'Alexandrie, les débats d'un procès en séparation qui, autant pour les circonstances qui l'on suscité qu'à cause des personnes qu'il met en jeu, est appelé à avoir un grand retentissement.

"Nos confrères de la presse hellénique d'Egypte, ainsi que ceux d'Athènes arrivés par le dernier courrier ont déjà presque tous parlé de ce procès comme d'une affaire scan-

"En voici brièvement le résumé :

"Un membre très honorable de la colonie italienne d'Alexandrie, jouissant dans ce pays de l'estime générale et occupant une haute situation dans l'une des principales Sociétés comodation for steerage passengers. Lofty 'tween Commerciales d'Egypte, offensé dans son honneur de mari, - et n'ayant pu obtenir, pour certaines circonstances, la légitime réparation que tout gentilhomme est en droit d'exiger en pareil eas—a fait appel au Tribu-nal Consulaire d'Italie pour se faire rendre

"L'offenssur-qui, du reste, n'en est pas à ses débuts en pareille matière— occupe mal-heureusement un rang très élevé dans la magistrature hellénique d'Alexandrie.

"Nous reviendrons en détail sur cette affaire au moment des débats."

· Selon nos informations personnelles, en effet, nous regrettons sincèrement pour la colonie hellénique d'Alexandrie - colonie aussi nombreuse que respectable — de devoir déclarer que nous sommes en mesure d'affirmer que dans cette scandaleuse affaire se trouve reallement compromis un fonctionnaire occupant l'un des premiers rangs dans la magistrature hellénique de notre ville.

Le procès en question a été appelé pour la première fois le 13 courant par devant le Tribanel Consulaire italien et reuvoyé à quinmine pour les débats.

PROBATE JURISDICTION. In the Goods of

IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S

CONSULAR COURT AT CAIRO.

EDMUND KELLY DE WILTON BEY Deceased.

PURSUANT to Act of Parliament 22rd and 23rd Victoria Cap. 35, Section 29, Notice is hereby given that all persons

and Cretitors baving any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of. EDMUND KELLY DE WILTON Bey, late of Suez, Egypt, deceased (who died at Cairo on the 25 h day of March 1903, and Probate of whose Will dated the 2nd day of March 1903 was granted by the abovementioned Court on the 19.h day of February 1904 to the undersigned L. CARTON Da Wiart, as Attorney of Signora Guor-GINA PARATTO, the Executrix therein named) are hereby required to send particulars of their claims or demands to the under-igned on or before the 10th day of February 1905, and Notice is hereby given that af er that day the Executrix will progoed to distribute the assets of the decess. ed having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice and will not be li b'e for the Assets or any part th reof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim she shall not then have received notice.

Dated this 9th day of January 1905. L. CABTON DE WIABT, Cairo.

Legal Practitioner for the Executrix. 25215 2*-2

SALE OF HORSES.

MESSRS. MIELI & DELLA TORRE, Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned animals, the property of the Army of Occupation :-

About 3 Arab Horses, and 11 Mules. The Sale will be held at Sharia Bab-el Khalk, near the Egyptian Gouvernorat, on Friday, the 27th inst., commencing

By Order, (Sd.) ARTHUR COLVILLE, Colonel, Chief Staff Officer.

Head Quarters. Cairo, 19/1/1905.

25281-2*-1

Societe Egyptienne de la Bourse Commerciale de Minet-el-Bassal

AVIS.

M.M. les Actionnaires sont convoqués en Tripoli de Barbarie ; vap. ang. Dundee, cap. Assemblée générale ordinaire, le Lundi 30 Janvier courant, à 11.30 a.m. au siège de la Batoum; vap. russe Borjom, cap. Sallus, s. lest. Société à Minet-el-Bassal.

> ORDRE DU JOUR : Rapport du Conseil d'Administration ; Rapport du Censeur ; Approbation des Comptes de l'Exercice 1904; Fixation du dividende :

Renouvellement pour deux années de la noitié du Conseil d'Administration; Nomination d'un Censeur pour l'Exercice en

Tout actionnaire qui voudra assister à l'As-

mblée, pourra déposer ses actions : A l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited ;

Au Crédit Lyonnais; A la Banque Impériale Ottomane : A la Bank of Egypt, Limited ; ou A la National Bank of Egypt;

huit jours au moins avant la réunion, soit au plus tard le 23 Janvier 1905.

Alexandrie, le 14 Janvier 1905. Le Président de la Société E. A. BENACHI. 25237-2*-2

Alexandria and Ramleh Rly. Co. Ltd. AVIS.

Le public est informé que par suite du raccordement de la ligne de Ramleh avec la section du nouveau Boulevard, la Gare actuelle sera supprimée, et les voitures partiront du nouveau terminus (Tour de Cléopâtre), dès lundi matin 23 courant.

A partir de Dimanche soir 22 courant, et jusqu'à nouvel avis, le départ du dernier train partant de San Stefano et du Palais pour Alexandrie, aura lieu à Minuit et demi, tandis que le dernier départ d'Alexandrie reste fixé une heure./

Alexandrie le 21 Janvier 1905.

Societe Egyptienae d'Irrigation.

CAPITAL 85,000 LIVRES STERLING

M.M. les A tionnaires sont informés qu'il s ra p yé à partir du ler Février 1905 au Caire, au Siège Social, contre remise du coupon No. Sept (7) un acompte de Dix Shelli gs (10) sur le dividende de l'exercice

1904 5. Le Président du Conseil d'Administration BOGHOS NUBAR.

AVIS

Monsieur l'Agent Général du Lloyd Autri-chien, Hector de Pitner, étant souvent obligé de quitter sa résidence d'Alexandrie temporairement pour le service de la Compagnie, prie le public d'adresser toutes ses lettres concernant e service du Lloyd Autrichien à l'adresse :

"Agence Générale du Lloyd Autrichien 25272-8-2 Alexandrie," Total

Cloture de la Bourse Khediviale

CONTRATS Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchand.

COTON F.G. F.Bu. Novembre., N.B. \$ 11 19/82 @ - 5 8
Janvier 12 9/82 ... - Mars... 12 1/83 ... - 1/16 Mai ... Juillet , 12 1/82 ,, -... , 18 1/16 GRAINES DE COTON

6h. p.m.

Nov. Déc -Jan ... N.B P.T. 54 15/40 à - 20/40 FRVES SAIDI

faciles, mais cela n'a pas atti é les acheteurs Récolte actuelle : Rien de saillant à noter pour l'après-midi. Le ton est resté sontenu, mais sans

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour mars talaris 12 8,83 à -/-; plus bas pour mars 12 -/-à -/-. Dans l'après-midi prix plus baut pour mars 12 8 81 à -/-; plus bas pour mars 12 1/82

N. B.-Les antres livraisons avec reports irréguliers. An moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient le-

nivantes : Liverpool coton égyptien disponible. Beurrés Même cours. Future ian. : 6 28/64

Liverpool: coton américain; Futurs mars avril : 8.78. Futurs mai-juin : 8.79 New-York : coton amér. : Futurs mars : 6.82

GRADIES DE COTON Nouvelle récolte : Peu d'activité t cote légèrement plus basse. Récolte actuelle : Peu d'affaires et tendance à la

Dans la matinée prix plus haut gour fév.-mare P.T. 52 85/40 à —/—; plus bas pour fév.-mar-P.T. 52 75/40 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haus pour février-mars P.T. 52 87/40 à —/—
plus has pour février-mars P.T. 52 25/40 à —/—.

N.B.-Les autres livraisons avec reports irréguliers Favus-Said. Bécolte actuelle : Sans aff ires. Alexandrie. le 20 janvier 1905

COTONS

COPIN DE LA DEPEGRE DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE MOITAIOOSBA A LA

LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours cloture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affiche la Bourse Khédiviale.) \$ 12 9 82 Livraison Janvier

,, 12 1/82 ,, ,, 12 1 82 ,, Marché ferme Mai

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale

\$ 12 5/16 Livraison Janvier \$ 12 1 83 , Mare " Mare \$ 12 1/83

Arrivages de ce jour, & Mines-el-Basral. can. 37,888

(Cours pratiqués 'se jour à la Bourse Khédiviale 12h.45 p.m.) \$ 12 9/82 Livraison Janvier

" Mars \$ 12 1/82

Marche de Minet-el-Bassai

21 janvi-r 1905. - (11h. f5 a.m.) Cotons : Clôtuce du marché du 20 janvier : Mê n tanue. La semaine clôture : Prix soutenus pour les bons afifis, prix Haute-Egypte icréguliers. BRUNSES

tal. 10 818 sois u ême prix

	Fully Fair,	11	11	118	11	11
	Good Fair,	11	12	3 -		11
	Fully Good Fait,	- 33	12	1 19	11	11
	Good,	. 11	18	-	11	11
3	HAUT	R-BGY	ar	RT I	OYA	U14
g,	Fair,	tal.	8	-	soit	même cou
ı	Folly Fair,	**	8	114	11	"
	Good Fair,	11	10	114	11	11
	Fully Good Fair,	.,	10	718	11	11
	Good,	11	11	518	11	11
ď		A	BAS	81		
	2me qualité, tal.	14 BO	it n	aêm	B - 001	te

11 16 Extra, ,, 16 ,, ANMOVICE 2me qualité, tal 14 1 14 8 14 soit sans change ter qualité, 15 1; 'a 15 1; 'soit '; 4 de tal. de baisse Extra, tal. 16 à 1 'Prèsoit 1; 2 tal. de bais e Etat du marché de ce jour, cos: Même t nue

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par can. 27992 ontre même jour l'année précédente can 21,0 11 Graince de ceton. - Peu d' ffsi es Tieke

Mit-Afff -Baisse 20/40 Bien Haute-Egypte. — B i-se 20 40 Rien

Blds. — Môme allure

Qualité Saïdé: Cond. S ha P.T. 108 à 116 .. Béhéra: ... 105 .. 114 Faucs. - Néant Saidi.—Rien

Fayoum : disponible : Bi n Qualité Baïdi : Cond. Sohn P.T. 80 - 86 Lontilles .- Pas de changement Disgonible : Rien Cond. Saha P.T. 94 : 100

Ovges : Invariable Cond. Saha P.T. 52 > 55 Disponible : Rien

Allemagne

Autriche

Hollande

Flottant

OIGNON 4 Arrivages de ce jou saos 198 can. 77. Prix P.T.

- à — cond. frauco-wage 2. Contre même jour en 1904, can. —

Cond. Saha P.T. 67 & 70

SUORES Visible supply 1906 1904 Tonnes 110,650 Tonnes 148,400 , 634,179 810,890 1,197,499 82,00° 576,900 672.890 48,500 188,068 108,000

76,000

87,960

CHARBONS

rie. à terre et en voie de débarquement, Tonnes 75,000.

I . pria suivants ont été pratiqués a jour Coton

(Basas Gorera)

Province Béhéra ... De P.T. 195 — a 227 1 2 Province Garbiele ... De P.T. 247 1/2 - 255 -Province Mecoufish 257 1/3 Tantah STANDED TO SHALESD IL DEGETERS Grains do caton AAA P.T 51 - A P.T

ARRIVAGES
du sameli 21 janvier 1915 Documente de "Alexandria General

.. Haute-Egypts Press Saidi

Association." CHRIMINS DE PRE 8/B Blás Saldi... II Fèves Saidi 1 64 Béhéra ... Orge , 155

Cotons.—Total des arrivages dep in la bre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Cantars 4,045,663 Contre même jour en 1908

BARQUES MT OHEMPIN DE CO · Ceteris.—Total des Errivages depuis le lur auch-bre 1908 jusqu'à es jour Cencare 4 950 210 Lentilles

CONTRATS, (1)1 55 a.m.; Cours de la Bourse de di set-e- licari

Novembre ... N.B. 5 11 5/8 Janvier... ... , 12 5/16 Mars , 13 1/16 Mai 12 1/53 Jaillet , 12 8 83

Graines de coton Nov.-Déc.-Jan ... N.R. P.T. 54 21/40 Jan. 51 25 40 ... -Février-Mars , 52 3 /41 ... -Avril

Jan. ... P.T. - à - Février-Mars 73 - ... 19/40 Cetens : Nouvelle récolte : Inactive Récolte actuelle. On a ouvert à t.l. 12 1/82 pour le mars. Calme platest le mot fort à propos qui con ient ce matin pour indiquer l'état du marché. Graines de coten : Nouvelle récolte ? Même allors

Récolte actuelle: Le premier prix pratiqué a été P.T. 53 26/40 pour le février-mars. Peres Saids Rasalts acineila Cota nominala

& CEISETXE

Dépêches particulières de 20 junvier 1915 PRODUITS EGYPTIENS PLAMBLOOF Coton : Etat du Marché. -Bonne tenus Disposible : Bearcée : Mêm : outes Future jauvier 6 23/64 (1,84 dun ine.

Graines de coton.—Cal ne Pauce. -Soutenner

HULL Graines de coton. - Même situation Pauss - Fermes LONDHES

Graines de coton. Soutenues Faves .- Marché nul COTON AMERICAIN

Futur mars-avril : 8.74 (même pris) mai-juin: 8 80 (même cote)
Disgonible : 8,81 (6 points de hau se)

Middling Upland : 7.25 (128 mg a 27 3 Futurs : Mare : 6.88 .8 points d - 5-1446) 1 Mai: 6.93 (8 points d baisse) Arrivages du jour, balles 24,000 Contre même jour, l'année dernière, bal. 22,000 In sight: balles 145,000 contre balles 220,000

SHARE LIST

Issued by the "Association des Couetiers en Valeurs d'Alexandrie". Cours Officials

COURS OFFILEAS

CHôture d'aujourd'hui à 13h. 45 p.m.

Agrie. Bank of Egypt List. 13 5/16 — 3,8

Nat. Bank of Egypt ,, 25 ½ à — ,, 34 å a

Ramleh Bailway ,, 8 1/4 à — 5 16 Rgyptian Delta Bail. ex.c., 14 8 8 Tramways d'Alexandrie Fes. 145 1/3 - 7/16 11 11 div. ... 863 — ... 865 — Alexandria Water Lat. 15 8/4 ... - 7/3 Saux du Caire Daïra danieh ,, 1110 Lat. 22 1 8 L.H. 51 — " - 8/.6 " 53 -Bourse Khédivisle Lat. 24 1/3 ,, 35 -Egyptian Markets 28/3 - 28/6 1 1 - 1 1/16 Anglo-Egyptian Spinning , 1 - * Bière d'Alexandrie Priv. Fee. ?14 -,, 916 -Div. ,, 123 - ,, 129 - Div. ,, 69 - ,, 70 -Div. , 145 | 123 - , 124 - , 125 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 126 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 127 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 - , 128 Pressage Presses Libres Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 8 % For Lots Tures ex talon
Banque Nat. de Grèce ex.c.
danque industrielle Li Fes. 293 - ,, 297 -,, 195 — a. ,, 492

angie-American Nile

Hanque d'Athènes

Nungovich Hotel Delta Land

The Nile Land

Suor rie et Raffigerie

91,947

68 700

Ton. 2,827,578 Ton. 8,515,127 d'Egypte

LIVERPOOL, January 20, 1.5 pm

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS CLOSING REPORTS

Sales of the day ... bales 1,000 of which Egyptian ... 800 imerican (new crop) Ma ze spot per cental. ... 4/0 American fusures (F-b March ... 87 American futures (F-6 - Marcu ... 3.85
... (June-uly) ... 3.85
American Middling ... 8.81
Seyouan fully good fair, delivery (Jan.) 6 24/84
... (March) 6 14/84 (April) 6 12.64 (Mag) 6 10/84 fully good fair ... 6 18, Egyp ian Saidi Beans new (per 487 lbs.) to 25 8 LONDON, January 20 New York, January 20. tock at all S.-U. ports ... bal. 860,000
Week's rece pts at all U -S ports ... , 120,000 " exports to Great Britain ... 100,000 Spor Contou... " Concinent... 7.26 677 (March) ... (June) ... 11 . 11 Control day's receipts at all U.S. dol. 4.87 Ports ... bales 21.00 LIVERPOOL, January 20. 21.00 American fusures (February March) ... 8.70 London January 20 ... 27 12 1 Bar Silver (per oz d.) ... Bar Suiver (per oz d.) ...
Bio Tinto ...
Band Mines ...
Begypusa Unifiel. 62 5/3 ... 105 8 8 " Bailway 100 1,4
" Domain 104 —
Otsoman Defence... 104 Ostomau Detunce...

Furkish Unified ...

Itanan Reass 4 f...

Ostomau Bank Shares 18 8 4 National bank of Eggpt New Daira 101 8/8 donopole Grea 50 1/4 10 18 Egypt cot seed to Hull (January) 5 2 16 steady German Beet ougar (Janua y) ... 16/0 8/4
Paris January 20. Loss Tures ... Orédia Lyonnais... Ostoman Bank Onsques on London DH3 -

PELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE dn 20 janvier 1905

COURS DES VALAUES A TERME, CLOTURE tiense Française 8 %... ... ex Fr. 1 4610

Métropolitain

LONDRES Jonsolidés anglais £ 88 8, Escomptes - Paris 8, Londres 8, Bertin 4. € 88 8/16

BOSUTA LIGHT, RALLW AYS, Ltd.

TRAFFIO RETURNS the week ended Jan 14 05 person* 04. Increase. * Me 887 818 24 L.E. L.E. L.E. L.E. Kilometres open 887 111

Oosehing....... 1,865 1,9.6 Goods & Sundries 1,658 1,724 Total 8,528 8,7.0 Beceipte per kilo-

metres open... 4,209 4,551 Total from commencament of half-year...... 53.057 51.074 *Week ended 9th January 1904.

DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISME (Service Spicial) DEFECUE D'OUVERTURE

géricain : A.géricain : Futura : Mars-Avril : 8 7 Vutura : Mai-Juin : 8.79

Olèture de la Rourse Ehédiviale I :

Mai 13 - ... - 184
Juillet... 12 182 ... - 1/16 Nov.-Dec.-Jan ... P 1 54 10 40 - 15/

Février Mars ... , 52 10 40 - 15/4
Avril... , 58 5 40 ... - 10/4

" 189 - " 170 -

L.E. 1/8 ,, - 8/16 Fes.247 ,, 248 1/2 Lat. 5 1/16 .. - 18 Last 5 1/16 ...—18
Fee: 121 8/4 ... 128 1/4
Last 16 1 4 ...—1/2
... 9 9/16 ...—7/8 8 18/16 .. — 7/8 8 7 — .. 7 1/2

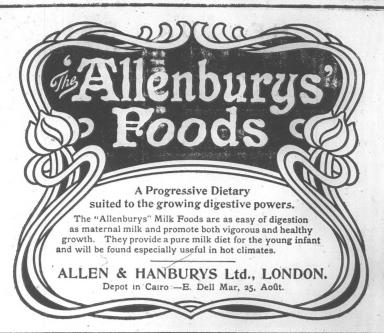
Jan. PT 18 - 10/4

ASSOCIATION LIVERPOOL, 10b. s.m

Bonree Khedivale, 21 janvier 1916

DERNIERE HEURE

Busse consolidé... ... es ... ducre Ao. 8 dispenible





LADIES ARNIS

RELIABLE BRITISH

Victoria College.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

(Concluded.)

ENGLAND'S PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION. Among the institutions upon which is stamped the distinctive hall-mark of the English genius there are none more unmistakably characteristic than the twin systems of collegiate education known respectively as the Universities and Public Schools. While the ancient Universities of Oxford and Cambridge proclaim the truth that a certain monastic discipline and seclusion are not incompatible with the modern spirit of free inquiry, the public schools may not unfairly be interpreted as a compromise between the purely intellectual advantages of a continental seminary and the healthy outdoor life of an English country home. If it be true that these institutions are, each of them, the results of compromise, it is not less true that each of them, though often and bitterly attacked, has known how to stand the test of time. The attacks made upon the Universities are historical; less familiar but hardly less persistent have been the attacks upon the public schools. "How." cried John Locke more than two hundred years ago, "how any one's being put into a mix'd herd of unruly boys, and there learning to wrangle at Trap, or rook at Span-farthing, fits him for civil Conversation or Business, I do not see." "Consciences in your generation are much too tender," objected a critic of Arthur Hugh Clough (himself a Rugby boy) "schoolboys' consciences too! As my old friend the Canon says of the Westminster students, 'They're all so pious.' It's Arnold's doing; he spoilt done to give that sense of individual responsibility the public schools." In Arnold's time, it seems, the public schoolboy was a Pharisee or a prig; in Locke's a bully and a cheat. Repulsed in these directions the attack has recently changed its front. Athleticism is

ENGLISH SCHOOLS IN EGYPT.

GOODS

The question, however, of interest to Englishmer n Egypt is not what is the latest line of attack directed against the public schools, but (admitting, as nost Englishmen do, that the public schools are on the whole an influence for good) the question whether it is or is not advisable to introduce the system into a country of which the habits and instituions are so different from our own. Certain attempts transport the public schools bodily to our colonie across the seas having failed to achieve at once the expected success, it has been somewhat hastily assumed that the public school system, indigenous to English soil, cannot possibly be naturalised in other lands. In sense this doctrine is true. It is not enough to build a schoolhouse, surround it with a playground, appoint a headmaster and announce to the world Here is your public school." Buildings, playground and headmaster there must be, but they cannot of their own virtue create the public school-the public school that is in spirit as well as in name

THE CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

In what does this spirit consist? To this question t is difficult to give an adequate reply. The public school spirit cannot be created in a moment, for although the spirit animating the public schools is not and has not been always the same, it is yet largely the result of tradition. In some schools indeed the love or tradition and of traditional privileges is so strong as to hamper natural development, but the spirit which admirers of the system desire most to foster is the sense of individual responsibility by which all the members of the corporate body are inspired. Since there is nothing particularly English in the feeling known as Esprit de corps, it only remains to inquire what the public schools have which they claim (and are sometimes allowed) to give.

INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Individual responsibility, of course, is not a simple concept. Among its fruits are such manly virtues as the charge levelled at the Public Schools to-day, a resourcefulness in moments of difficulty, steadiness of but so long as they have young hearts to keep head charge which has found expression in the stirring purpose and self-control. "How far," says Lord Cromer and shoulders in order, I for one must think this language of a popular poet, who brands the present in his last Report, "those qualities are the result of only a gain." schoolboy as little better than a "muddied public school teaching and how far, on the other hand, oaf" or "flannelled fool." But in spite of flouts and the natural outcome of long established habits and jeers the public-school system is still alive, susceptible traditions may perhaps be a matter of opinion." To material unpromising enough the monitorial system.

qualities may at least be cultivated if they cannot be of uniting some parochial cure with their school duties reated. It is precisely this cultivation of individual responsibility that the public schools owe to Dr. Arnold by whom, in the opinion of many, the public schools themselves were somehow invented. What Dr. Arnold really did was to re-invent them and that by the creation of the monitorial system. Ideally the best education for a boy is to be brought up at home under his mother's care and with his father's eye upon him. Unhappily the circumstances of modern life render such care and watchfulness increasingly difficult. The father, absent all or most of the day, returns home tired at night; the mother harassed by the endless details of domestic management and social demands, gives way to an imperious child just at the moment when she ought to be most firm. In a word, long before the difficulties of higher instruction arise, home education in practice only too frequently breaks down The sons and may be the daughters prove in effect the masters of the situation.

WHAT ARE THE PARENTS TO DO ?

Accepting facts as they are and taking the of least resistance they send their children to school, not only to be instructed but to be brought up in habits of punctuality, diligence and order. taking this step, let it be clearly understood, parent wittingly delegate much of their authority to those who are to perform duties for which they themselves have no time. The boy or the girl is sent to the school not only to learn lessons but to learn manner in the larger sense of the word-as well. During school hours the instruction and education of the children are henceforward in the hands of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. But what of those necessary hours when the boys and girls are resting or at play For repose and recreation are now universally recognised as even more indispensable to the young than to the old. It is known to be as unwise as it is cruel to chain the children to the desk all day and—still worse-to burden them with endless tasks at night. The question therefore arises, how are children to be controlled during these invaluable hours of recreation and repose

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SYSTEMS. The choice lies between two systems; there is the French system of surveillance and even espionnage; and there is the English system in which the boys (for this is not the place to speak of girls) are left in some measure to control themselves. What boys do when left entirely to their own devices is better imagined than described. Their lawlessness and brutality in olden days incurred, as we have seen, the censure of Locke, and in more recent times the righteous anger of Thring, who was for nine years (1832-1841) an occupant of "Long Chamber" at Eton "with its seventy boys, locked up from 8 p.m. to the next morning, utterly without supervision and left entirely to themselves in the great bare dirty room in which they were supposed to live and did sleep." Five years earlier, in 1827, it had been prophesied by Dr. Hawkins, afterwards Provost of Oriel, that if Mr. Arnold wer elected to the headmastership of Rugby he would 'change the face of education all through the public chools of England." How he changed it has told in the immortal story of Tom Brown. It ha also been told by Dean Stanley who has analysed the institution's which Tom Brown so sturdily described. "He determined to use and improve to the utmost the existing machinery of the Sixth form and of fagging; understanding, by the Sixth form, the thirty boys the masters, after all, is inseparable from the welfar who composed the highest class; and by fagging, the power given by the supreme authorities of the school to the Sixth Form, to be exercised by them over the lower boys, for the sake of securing a regular govern- be found in a system of small boarding-houses. By ment amongst the boys themselves, and avoiding the evils of anarchy; in other words, of the lawless tyranny of physical strength." Thus was the spirit of individual responsibility cultivated in those who by purely intellectual gifts had reached a certain position in the school. So strong was this sense of responsibility that the Rugby boys, like the "Westminster students did not escape the shafts of a rather unkind satire But we [may well agree with the verdict of one of the best of them, Thomas Hughes, who says, "they may have been open to the charge of having old heads on young shoulders; I think they are and always were so long as I can remember

THE MONITORIAL SYSTEM.

which owing to their lower salaries had before prevailed was entirely abolished and the boarding houses as they respectively became vacant he placed exclusively under their care. The connexion thus established between the masters and the boys in the several houses he laboured to strengthen by opening in various ways means for friendly communication between them; every house was thus to be as it were an epitome of the whole school... Whatever in short he was in his own department, he wished them to be in theirs; whatever he felt about the supervision of the whole school he wished them to feel about that part of it especially committed to them." Besides the intellectual influence which every schoolmaster exercises or ought to exercise upon his pupils, there is or should be exerted a moral influence, not less invaluable, which finds its free-est scope out of school. It is in exercising this influence upon character that English masters excel, and nowhere has this influence had happier results than in our great public schools. "I am deeply convinced" says Mr. Michael Sadler in a brilliant article on "The Unres in Secondary Education in Germany and elsewhere (and Mr. Sadler does not hesitate frankly to criticise whatever in his opinion is amiss). "I am deeply con vinced that in many of the fundamental things which lie at the base of a manly education, the best traditions of our great English schools are beyond comparison the most valuable things existing in secondary education anywhere in the world." And again "No schoolmasters in the world lavish more time and thought and strength on the care of their pupils than the English secondary schoolmasters. On what may be called the pastoral side of their office they are beyond rivalry." In one word it is the glory of masters as well as of boys to work individually with all their strength for the honour of the institution to which they are proud to belong.

THE HOUSE SYSTEM.

It was Arnold's wish that every house should be as it were an epitome of the whole school." seems to be no insuperable objection to an idea, for which in Arnold's day the psychological moment had not yet arrived that the house should also be, if the phrase may be allowed, an epitome of the home. The house system as understood in England is of two very distinct types. There is the large boarding house in which the master lodges and boards the pupils at his own expense and at his own fees; and there is the hostel-system in which the boarding and lodging are undertaken by the school authorities, while the supervision is left in the hands of a house-master appointed for that purpose. Each system has its objections. Large boarding houses, the plums of the profession, are few, and those that keep them are often (however unjustly) attacked as keepers of hotels; the hostels on the other hand give those who preside over them endless work with little material reward. For reasons which it is not difficult to fathom, the hostel system which is more and more favoured by governing bodies is becoming more and more distasteful to assistant masters upon whose devotion such heavy calls are made. The profits of the hostel, it is true, help to fill the exchequer of the school, but the masters' pockets remain empty. It is not a lodging house they ask for but for a home. Every day good masters are more difficult to find, and when found there is little but hard work, slender salaries and uncertain tenure to encourage them to stay. Yet if there is one thing more than another closely bound up with the efficiency of school, it is that there should be at least an ele of permanence in the teaching staff. The welfare of of the boys; it should not therefore be impossible t meet the requirements of the teachers as well as of the taught. The solution of the difficulty may perhaps such an arrangement as is proposed, Egyptian boys might learn many a useful lesson from the example of English family life, while the masters would have everything to gain in being able at last to look upon the school as indeed their home

CONCLUSION.

In directing the attention of members of th Committee to some of the various features which mark the English public schools, the headmaster asks their indulgence for the slightness of a sketch necessarily so brief. It has been his aim to show, however summarily, that the public school system (and it will be remembered he was instructed to work upon the lines of the English public schools) is an essentially English institution, that it is no new-fangled plan, that on the contrary it has stood the test of time, that it has been modified in the past and may b modified again, that it is or may be made a com It was the work of Arnold to create out of promise between the school and the home, that the secret of modification as the case requires, but with vitality unimpaired.

The processing is still alive, susceptible traditions may perhaps be a matter of opinion." To material unpromising enough the monitorial system.

The processing is still alive, susceptible traditions may perhaps be a matter of opinion." To material unpromising enough the monitorial system. He too was among the first to see the power for good wielded by the assistant masters. "The practice out of promise between the sense of individual responsibility animating the members of a corporate body, that this spirit has been cultivated partly among the boys are peculiar to English public schoolboys would indeed are peculiar to English public schoolboys would indeed by the assistant masters. "The practice out of promise between the sense of its strength lies in the sense of individual responsibility animating the members of a corporate body, that this spirit has been cultivated partly among the boys are peculiar to English public schoolboys would indeed the sense of individual responsibility animating the members of a corporate body, that this spirit has been cultivated partly among the boys are peculiar to English public schoolboys would indeed the sense of individual responsibility animating the members of a corporate body, that this spirit has been cultivated partly among the boys are peculiar to English public schoolboys would indeed the sense of individual responsibility animating the members of a corporate body. themselves, partly through the influence of masters, and finally that this influence may perhaps best be exercised in small houses presided over by men who deserve some material reward for work which it is at once difficult and honourable to perform. It is hoped that such a sketch is not altogether out of place in the second annual report of VICTORIA COLLEGE, seeing that the enlargement of the school is now under the consideration of the Committee. The circumstances of the case demand that this enlargement shall be made in the interests of the boarders as well as of the day boys. What is to be done for each will be a question for the members of the Committee to decide. In making provision for the welfare of the assistant masters they will be providing for the interests of both.

THE HEADMASTER'S THANKS. In conclusion the headmaster again has the pleasant duty of expressing his thanks to the friends of VICTORIA COLLEGE, who have shown their interest the school in various ways: to Lord Cromer; to Mr. Gould, Mr. Preston, Mr. Kingham and the other members of the Executive Committee; to Mr. Alderson, Dr. Morrison and Mr. P. W. Carver, for generous Dr. Morrison and Mr. P. W. Carver, for generous gifts; to the parents of his pupils, representative of whom are M. Ismail Bey Sirry, M. Victor Aghion, M. Habib Antonius, Mr. R. Harle, Mr. H. N. C. Suter, Dr. Valassopoulo and Dr. Faris Nimr (whose articles in the Mokattam are so widely read); lastly to his colleagues, who have borne more than their share in the burden and heat of the day.

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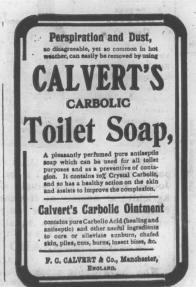
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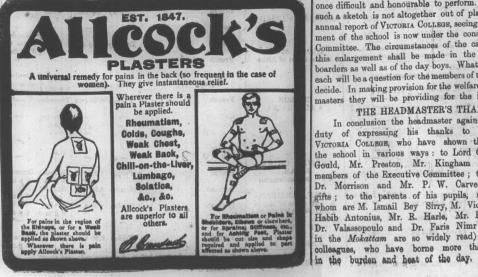
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La Municipalite d'Alexandrie met en adju dication la fourniture de charbon de terre hien crible nécessaire à ses services pendant l'année 1905.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 30. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau du Scorétariat Administratif où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pl cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 31 Janvier courant.

Elles pourront également être déposées en

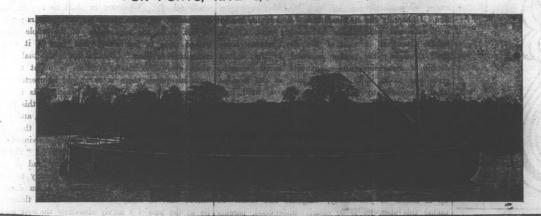
séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5h.p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: Soumission pour la fourniture de charbon de

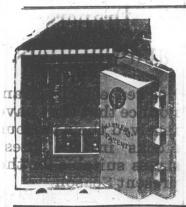
Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'sprés les conditions du cahier de charges, devra être remis à la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 31 Janvier à midi.

L'Administrateur, (Signé) W. P. CHATAWAY Alexandrie, 18 Janvier 1905. 25268-3-1 J.S. WATSON

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Alexandria General Produce Association

HEBDOMADAIRE. BULLETIN

Vendredi à midi, le 20 Janvier 1905.

March Straight	EXPORTATIONS					STOCK		
- initial	ARRIVAGES	Angl	Angleterre		Continent		Total	
Tri della della	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Balles .	Cantars	Balles	Cantars	Uantara
Oathe semaine Mems semaine 1904 A partir du 1 sept. 1904 *Erars-Unis.—Oethe à partir du 1er septemb: Y compris stock †au 1er	218395 4, 17,548 4 948 755 semaine 2 re 1904 33,	533 bal. e 137 bal. et	257,859 car	167,988 n i même ntarajmêm	semaire 19 a époque 1	419847 04 11 274 904 29 190	128,087 2,914,725 3,180 058 balles et 9.8 bal. at 227,	

of one H	ARRIVAGES	. der	XPORTATIO	N8	Arrivages	Expor.
841 181811 (8910	Angleterre	Continent	Total	Number of States	
Cette semaine 1904. A partir du 1 sept. 1904. Même semaine 1904. Broor – Cette semaine 97	Ardeba 119,826 1(9,941 2,199,483 2,624,604 8,903 wrdeba	Ardebs 80,450 : 9,437 1,403:07 1,3:9,161	Ardebs 2,132 4.365 64 900 108 948	Ardebs 82,583 88,902 1,468,107 1,498,101 ,500 ardebs; à	Tonnes 614	1,547 87,569

Topmpris stock constaté † an ler sept. 1904 ard. 247,527.

Pedr les 31 mars et 30 novembre.

Respectivement of the sept. 1904 ard. 247,527.

	ARRIVAGES		EX	PORTATIO	Consom-	STOOR	
	Saldi	Béhéra	Angleterre	Continent	Total	locale	NI OOB
	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs	Ardebs
Deste semaine	1,282	-	9,774	1,402 8,476	11 176	40 - 2000	182,580
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Même époque 1904 Brook au ler avril 1904, ardebs	19,785	118,009	2 060	St.	ook au les	avzil 1903,	ardeba

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N CONTROLL	LENTII	BESIDE WOLL	AT THE OUR	G B
	Arrivages	Exportation	Arrivages	Exportation
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	1.00%	Onsemmation	I Dilionee ip	io Nali

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	Arrivages	Exportation	Consemination	Arrivages	Exportation
Getta semaine.	Ardebs 482	Ardebs 61	Ardebs and	Ora, 108 okea	Ors. 108 oke-
Bemaine année précéd. Total depuis com, année Fotal année précédente,	9.000	90	e out that price	584,233	628,634
Stock au ler décembre	1904, ardebs	1 198	10 Care (11)	att ler mars 19	446,701 06, cantars

PRIX DE LA MARCHANDISE	THE BONE OF B
COTON (SUIVANT LES TYPES DE L'ASSOCIATION).	GRAINES BY CERRALES.
Fair Tall, 10 3.8 Fair EGYPTE OF FAXOUR	CI.
Fully fair. 11 1/8 Fully fair. 91	4 Haute Agypte. 12
Fully good fair g " 12 8.8 Fully good fair 10 1	a Blé Saidi
Good J " 18/- Good " J 4 " 11.6	B Orge
ALLA HOLVORINA P. MARABEL A. L. A. L	Fèves Saidi
BL Good Fair \$ 14 -/ à/ \$ 14 1,2 à 14 8/4	Fèves Behera
Batra 16 -/ 11 -/ 116 /- 116 1/2	Mais " &
THE NAME OF THE PARTY AND THE PARTY AND THE	Oignons,
AR ATRAMATATION LINES	Suo, ler Jet, Daira la Or, P.T - a -
PRIX DES CONTRAT	M. Syraday C. There's Lander

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Janvier Février-Mars pr. Avril pr. Nov. Déc. Jan. pr.

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ALEXANDRIA OFFICE.

Cable showing the days of despatch and arrival of the principal Foreign Mails from Monday, 23rd, to Sunday, 29th, January, 1905. (BOTH DATES INCLUSIVE.)

COUNTRIES	PACKETS	ROUTES	DESTAIDRES				The second
			DAYS	LATEST HOUR FOR POSTING			ABRIVAL
				Ordinary*	Money Orders	Parcels	DAYS
EUROPE AMERICA & WEST COAST OF AFRICA	British German	Port Said & Brindisi Naples	Monday Wednes.			Satur. 21 6 p.m.	Wednes. Sunday
	Italian	Messina	Thurs.	2 p.m.	noon	Wednes.	
	French	Marseilles Brindisi	Friday Satur.	11 a.m.	10 a.m.	Thurs, 6 pm. Friday	Tuesday
	Austrian -	Drine si	Desur.	8 p.m.	_	6 p.m.	Monday
GREECE	British	Port Said	Monday	8.80 a.m.	Sun. 22	1 100 -1 1	1 Jul
TURKEY, GREECE & SOUTHERN BUSSIA	Khedivial	Pir.eus Port-Said	Wedn.	8 p.m.	noon	Tuesday 6 p.m.	Saturday
	Russian	& P. mus	Friday	9 -a.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	-1	Saturday
OTPRUS	Khedivial		Sunday	8.80 a.m.	6 p.m.	Saturday	Wednes.
	French	Port Said	Thurs.	8.80 a.m.	6 p.m. Wednes.	Tiun	Thursday
	Austrian	previousland	Tuesday	8.80 a.m.	Monday 6 p.m.	numby :	Thursday
	British	Port Said	Tuesday	8 p.m.	moon h	Monday	Sunday
	British	Port Said	Monday	8.80 a.m.	Sun/ 22	Basurday	wed
	Italian	or Messina or	Thurs.	2 p.m.	proon	nig- to	Sanday
	Austrian	Brindisi	Satur.	8 p.m.	b 2100m	alingion	Monday
SUAKIN JEDDAH,	Khedivial .	Suez	-	-	-	-	Friday
TAMBO & JEDDAH	Khedivial .	Suez	Thursday	8.80 a.m.	Wednes	Wednes.	-
MASSA & ASSAB {	British	NATE !	Tuesday	8 p.m.	meon	_	Monday
INDIA, ADEN	British		Tuesday	8 p.m.	moon	Monday noon via Para Said	
	French	1372	17			-	civale
DEYLON A AUSTRALIA	British	6) 2340 360 4 8 2340 3 777	Thurs.	8.30 a.m.	Wedn. ng	nesday noon vis	the ar
	French German	190	Friday	8,80 a.m.	Chursday 6 p.m.		Sues.
	British P. & O.	}ar Bnoo	oto o.	- 3	p.m.		bordin te at E
ORELON, ORINA, JAPAN, & State Settlements ADEN, ZANZIBAP, & East Court of Al., 28	Beitish P. & O.	Shaheli da Ali Salia	evi _ i	13	7		Esstate subordinate to the arrivals the packets at Sues.
	French	S per siden	Friday	8.80 a.m.	handay 6 p.m.	Thursday 6 p.m.	
	German German	o e talo lo., o t		3.80 a.m.	noon Briday	Sun. 22 6-p.m. Friday	from the
JIBOUTI, ABYSSINIA	Daniel Control	15 Tre ontange	8 858 R	The same of the same of	6 p.m.	6 pm.	B 274

Friday 8.80 a.m. Thus lay Thursday 8 p.m. 8 p.m.

HELOUAN RAILWAY

HORAIRE DES TRAINS A PARTIR DU 3 NOVEMBRE 1904. DEPARTS DE BAB-BL-LOUK

6.50 8.06 9.10 10.10 12.10 1.15 2.10 3.10 4.10 5.15 6.15 7.15 8.30 10.10 12.30 7.45 9. 10. 11. 12.55 1.50 3. 355 4.55 5.55 5.55 7.50 9.2) 11. 1.20 DEPARTS DE HELOGAN

Pép 7. - 7.50 8.20 9.15 10.15 (2.1) 1.10 2 (5 (.10 4 (5 5.1) 5.4) 7.15 3.35 1) 15 (1.15 7.50 3.20 9.05 9.55 11.05 1. - 1.55 2.55 3 55 5 - 5 - 7 - 7.55 9 35 11 12 05

N.B. Ne secont alonis tras les dant traits N° 4 et 26, que les voyagant presente de dillete de 1re et 20 classe sudiament et les abrués à ces dant classes. Le suin N° 16 ne s'arrêtera pas les Diminaires au estge Obzaika. Le suin N° 28 s'arrêtera les Diminaires à Massarah an hon du brain N° 18.

N.B. Traites' medit est prints le charge object le sur les saison shéatrele à l'Opér Khedigial le demaine cent prints de Bares Grake & 2 to 18 to 18 to 18 18 26 dl. 140

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